

THE LITERARY PANORAMA,

AND

National Register:

For JANUARY, 1815.

NATIONAL and PARLIAMENTARY

Notices,

BRITISH and FOREIGN.

OFFICIAL PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT OF A

Fac Simile Edition of the

ALEXANDRIAN MANUSCRIPT.

WHATEVER difficulties attend the proposition, that Deity has at any time revealed its will to man, whether by the intervention of a power acting on the mind of certain individuals, or of a person appointed for the express purpose of announcing it—that proposition being established, all must admit that the instructions so communicated cannot but be important, while to preserve (or to obtain) them genuine, is equally our duty with that of correctly understanding them, and honestly reducing them to practice. In fact, the integrity of copies is one among the means of proof, that dogmata claiming authority from heaven, are, or are not, entitled to that distinction: for, if the copies established are mutilated, interpolated, or varied, essentially, by what means shall we judge on the character of injunctions or precepts, and determine the possibility or probability, of such commands emanating from the Supreme Source of all perfection?

To a Religion founded on morals, rather than on costly observances, this ground of argument is of infinite consequence. To Christianity, the most simple of institutions, succeeding an institution more ceremonious, and indeed pompous, this medium of proof, affects its vital interests, blends with its very existence. If this Religion prescribed the barbarous sacrifices of Moloch, if it enjoined the painful and costly exertions which dis-

tinguish the votaries of Jaggernaut, if it commanded the seclusion of its professors from society, if it burst the bonds of affection, or forbade the humanities of our nature, then, indeed, the less pure it were preserved the better; then every variation would become a correction; every omission, must be an improvement. Not so, if it recommend whatever is lovely, and pure, and well reported of;—if it command courtesy and benignity, brotherly kindness, and general sympathy with our fellows! If it appeal for the truth of its credentials as authorized by heaven, to the heavenly maxims it promulgates, and the heavenly disposition it inculcates, then surely every variation from its genuine dictates, hazards the application of some important truth, or risks the enfeebling of some corrective monition. For what are all injunctions of a similar tendency to these, but so many correctives of the human inclination?—so many detections of that perversity which draws aside the best of us;—so many remedies against the disorders of our minds, and faculties, and opinions? If personal happiness depend also on the influence of these laws, and if those who obey them find the reward of their obedience in the protection of a guardian power, the result of an enlightened understanding, while such as scorn them wander without a guide, surrounded by darkness and dread, err almost perpetually, and stumble, not seldom fatally—then, assuredly, it is the interest of all to preserve this Code perfect, unimpaired, and our copies of it unimpeachable.

Far be it from us to damp the joy of our countrymen when victory crowns the British arms; yet victory, however grateful to the nation, costs many a

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sigh to the country: far be it from us to diminish the well-earned plaudits fairly due to important discoveries in science, or to beneficial inventions in behalf of diligence and industry; yet the real advantages of these gradually vanish as the hand of time draws over them the veil, whose bedimning powers envelope all mortal existence. What are the laurels won by a Marlborough, once the pride of a people, to the present generation? And if the discoveries of a Newton are justly the boast of our country still, and the invention of an Arkwright is appealed to, as originating a new æra in commercial mechanics; yet the very utmost benefit, derivable from these soon terminates, and with it their utility and their glory. A happier fate attends the principles of morals: ever the same, ever equally applicable, equally felicitous; the rudder, the compass, the anchor of the human mind! Their happy guidance has been acknowledged in ages past; their virtue and power will be felt in ages to come: by these we steer our way amid the tempests of life; and by these may our descendants avoid the dangers which will not fail to surround them, as they have surrounded all who preceded them, without exception, without remission.

To preserve in their purity documents which contain principles so important, has been the desire and the labour of the wise and good, from the earliest times. The greatest sovereigns have considered themselves as deriving honour from their assiduity in the sacred cause of perpetuating Gospel truth; and we who live so many centuries after the promulgation of our Holy Religion, are obliged to them for much of our knowledge of sacred things. True it is, that the vicissitudes of the world long obscured these invaluable memorials; and many, probably, by far the majority, have perished. This enhances the value of what remains;—of the daily diminishing few; and, where is the country in Europe that does not congratulate itself, if happy enough to possess an authentic and ancient copy of the New Testament code? Our own country is distinguished in this respect: of three, the most valuable and celebrated, we possess two; and no capable judge refuses to

the Alexandrian Manuscript, now in the British Museum, the highest character for antiquity, authenticity, and authority.

This celebrated Manuscript was transmitted to England by Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador from King Charles I. to the Ottoman Porte. Cyril, Patriarch of Alexandria, in Egypt, being removed from that city to Constantinople, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, brought with him a valuable collection of antient books; and, possibly, not without apprehension of what might befall himself, and with him, his collection, among a people so little swayed by deference to Christian learning as the Turks; or by whatever other motive influenced, the Patriarch sent the most valuable article in his treasury as a present to his Majesty of England. It was placed in the Royal Library at St. James's, whence it was subsequently removed to our National Collection; of which it forms one of the glories. It consists of four volumes: the first three contain the Old Testament; the fourth contains the New Testament; to which is annexed the First Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians, with a portion of the Second; and this is the only copy now known to exist of that performance. Yet Clement was an Apostolic man; and his epistles were read in the churches, for edification. The first epistle, especially, was frequently read; and, no doubt, was repeated by copies in considerable numbers: of which only one representative remains! and that mutilated!

The writer of this Manuscript is said to have been *Thecla*, an Egyptian lady, who lived early in the fourth century;—but, here ends our knowledge of her. There have been many ladies of this name; some of them of Roman descent, who retired into the East for devotion, perhaps for solitude; and whose piety was in the highest esteem among their contemporaries. These ladies understood the Greek language; nor could they better employ the leisure they had obtained, than by reading Holy Scripture in that tongue, and copying, or causing to be copied for their use, so much of it as they could procure;—for often it was not without diligence and good fortune

they could procure the whole. The Lady *Thecla*, then, to whom our Manuscript owes its existence, was a person of eminence, probably of consequence, since her copy is complete, as to its contents, though now bearing marks of accidents, to which it has been exposed. When we say "causing to be copied," we provide against an objection from those acquainted with the custom of the writing rooms in monasteries in the West; we acknowledge too, with Father Simon, that there were in the East monasteries consecrated to St. *Thecla*, and that possibly this copy might be written in such a one. But of this there is no proof; and whatever authority is due to tradition, or to the judgment of its owner Cyril, is adverse to any such (insidious?) proposition.

Many late writers have employed their utmost ingenuity and learning in endeavouring to ascertain the age of this, and its rival Manuscripts*. After a profound investigation of the subject, Dr. Woide fixes the age of this copy between the middle and end of the fourth century. Later than this a general disposition prevailed in the West to consider those manuscripts as most correct which most closely conformed to the *Latin* version authorized in the Romish communion: from this blemish, a copy written at an earlier period, and in the East, is of course completely free. Whatever opinions, also, in subsequent ages agitated the Christian world, have had no influence on this copy; it neither omits, nor inserts, nor dismembers a word to accommodate a passage to such sentiments. It was not many removes distant from the originals, of which it is a transcript: the language was still the spoken language; and whatever ambiguities occurred (as some will always occur in all writings) they were then easily explained, and properly understood.

* These are—1, the *Codex Cantabrigiensis*, or, Beza's copy, at Cambridge; endeavoured to be placed by Dr. Kipling, at the close of the second century, but removed by Dr. Marsh, in his notes on *Michaelis*, vol. ii. pp. 708—715, to the fifth century;—2, the *Codex Vaticanus*, now at Paris; which by Montfaucon and Bianchini, is referred to the fifth century. This has been collated, but never published.

This Manuscript had not been long in England, before its value, as an important document in behalf of Christianity, became known. Mr. Patrick Young, the learned Keeper of the King's Library, at that time, soon discovered the epistles of Clement, and was commanded by the king to publish them, which he did in 1633, with a Latin translation. The spirit of rivalry between the supporters of the Romish church, and those who protested against her errors, extended to indifferent things; and the Vatican copy merely because it was at *Rome*, was preferred by the learned—Catholics especially, to the Alexandrian copy, now in the hands of Protestants. To restore the balance of opinion, Dr. Grabe was commanded by Queen Anne to publish the manuscript. He accordingly communicated to the world in 1707—1710, the Old Testament part of it; being the Septuagint translation. But the greatest honour done to this copy, or that could be done to any copy, and altogether original in its nature, was a *fac simile* edition of the New Testament, published in London in 1786, by Dr. Woide, of the British Museum. In this edition the work is represented page for page, line for line, letter for letter, contraction for contraction, rasure for rasure, with a degree of similarity hardly credible. The ink was composed to suit the colour of the faded pigment; and the types were cut with the closest possible resemblance as to form, in alphabets exhibiting the variations of the original. Nothing like it had ever appeared in the learned world*. Some years afterwards, Mr. Baber, of the British Museum, published the Book of Psalms, with equal accuracy; and now

* That which approached the nearest to this application of the art of printing, was the Medicean Virgil, published at Florence in 1741; but that was far from equaling the labours of our countrymen.

In 1793, a *fac simile* edition of the *Codex Cantabrigiensis*, or Beza's copy, at Cambridge, was published in the same manner, at the expense of the University, by Dr. Kipling. It is a work that does great honour to the parties entrusted with the execution of it: nevertheless, from the difficulty of procuring it, it has hitherto proved more curious, than useful.

he proposes to publish the remainder of the copy. His statements have been submitted to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and to Parliament, who have graciously patronized the undertaking. We record them, as an act of duty to our contemporaries, and to posterity.

For, let it be remembered, that these undertakings have been accomplished amidst all the difficulties and disadvantages attendant on a war of unusual duration, and almost unparalleled animosity. The very existence of our country has been at stake; yet has British Biblical literature these performances to boast, and offers them to the learned, without fear that the honour should be so much as disputed with her. But, what if our ingenious and erudite neighbours the French, now restored to peace with all the world, should direct their attention to publishing, in like manner, the only copy that can be brought forward, as a rival to those happily preserved among us? What, if the Paris press should acquire glory by an equal exertion? These are laudable studies; in these emulation itself is laudable; they involve no slaughter of armies, nor destruction of cities, nor oppression of peoples, nor extinction of sovereignties. They confer favours on ages to come, as well as on the present age; and are all but eternal memorials of the munificence, the learning, the industry, the skill of that period on which they confer honour, while they also diffuse benefits.

It is impossible on such occasions to avoid recollecting our obligations to that great Spanish statesman, Cardinal Ximenes—no, not to the *Statesman*—to the Patron of Learning, to whom we owe the *Complutensian Polyglot*. His talents, as the guide of empire, have lost their importance: but his exertion in favour of Sacred Literature perpetuates his renown throughout the world. The Prince, desirous of forming a Library, the Institution, the College, the University, sacred to learning, all pay their willing tribute to the Cardinal of Complutum. His example, too, stimulated others; and the rising price of Walton's laborious performance, testifies sufficiently the increased demand for such repositories of learning. We might

add much more on this subject; but we decline particulars, yet wish to leave on the mind of the public an impression that knowledge is spreading among mankind. Our pages have recorded within a few years the erection of new Universities, or the enlargement, the invigoration of elder establishments; the increased and effectual patronage of the great and the powerful, the effects of combination into active societies, in which the many perform what were impossible to the few; together with the general popularity of liberal studies, restricted to no place, and dismayed by no events.

We have hinted, even, that the struggle between knowledge and ignorance approaches. A few years will shew whether the power to perpetuate corruptions rests with those who imagine they possess it. We rather think it is silently eluding their grasp; and when most wanted they will be least able to employ it. Be that as it may;—we doubt much whether the proposal to print *two hundred and fifty* copies only of this invaluable manuscript, is sufficient to do justice to the British nation, and to the expense incurred. When we consider the Royal Libraries, the Libraries of our own Universities with their numerous Colleges, our Archbishopsrics, Bishopsrics, and Deaneries, with their respective Libraries; those of the numerous Institutions among us; those of our eminent personages, noblemen and others, indefatigable in collecting valuable curiosities;—those on the Continent, in Germany, and those *increasing* in Russia;—when we direct our eyes across the Atlantic, and give a thought to our *quondam* brethren the Americans, to Spanish America, &c.—and then again to India, where the triumphs of British liberality and learning should be displayed, in honourable succession to other triumphs, and where whatever is likely to interest the learned among the natives involves important consequences,—we humbly desire a revision of that calculation which supposed *two hundred and fifty* copies would supply the probable demand,—not as it may prove at this moment; but looking forward a few years. While the press is standing is the time to do justice to the undertaking, as a work, in

which national liberality, is not stinted, like a private adventurer to the extent of his capital.

This we submit: but we rejoice in the prospect that by this extension of communication the article itself will almost defy accident and destruction. If the European world should suffer under the convulsions of states, the East and the West may preserve their copies in security: if the metropolis of an extensive empire should again be burnt, the flames will not penetrate to Britain, or to Calcutta. Such are among the advantages conferred on mankind by the noble Art of Printing!—it lays all men under obligations;—Plato and Socrates might add, in heathen language—not excluding the deities themselves!

It is well known, that works published at the expense of the nation become the free property of the subject, and cannot, simply as such, be the property of individuals. The Alexandrian Manuscript, therefore, may be reprinted in a small size; and if not here, yet abroad, with the various readings of the Cambridge Manuscript, and others of leading celebrity. The consequence will be, a necessary dependence of purchasers on the correctness of whoever may undertake the edition; and should it fall into incompetent hands, much mischief may ensue. This speculation is as likely to take place in America, as any where else. But, if the *fac simile* copies were rendered easy of access, by being deposited in many public libraries, then would incorrectnesses, should such occur, be more easily detected, and more easily rectified in repetition copies.

The number of persons who understand Biblical Greek sufficiently well, is greater than the principals of our Church and State seem to suppose; and therefore, the probability is the greater that there are a number among them curious in respect to copies of the original. Hence the likelihood of such re-prints as above hinted at; which, at a moderate price, would find purchasers. Why not extend the supply of the *fac simile* copy to the world, rather than to a class of readers?—and, why not give THIS circulation, rather than inferior performances?

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Letter from Lord Sidmouth to the Lords of the Treasury.

My Lords, Whitehall, 1st April, 1814.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordships the enclosed memorial from the Rev. H. H. Baber, the keeper of the printed books in the British Museum, with the testimonials accompanying it, from the principal Dignitaries of the Church, and several Heads of Colleges and Professors of Divinity in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, whose names are thereto subscribed, stating, that there is deposited in the British Museum an ancient Greek Manuscript of the Old and New Testament, called "The Codex Alexandrinus," and representing the great importance of completing an accurate *fac simile* of so much thereof as comprizes the Old Testament, a *fac simile* of that portion which contains the New Testament having been already satisfactorily accomplished, and which Mr. Baber, having already executed a part of that work, undertakes to accomplish, provided he can be relieved from the expenses which would be thereby incurred:

And having, in pursuance of the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, called upon the Trustees of the British Museum to state their opinion, as to what amount of expense it will require in order to carry this desirable object into effect; I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's further information, the copy of a communication which I have received from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply, from which your Lordships will perceive, that the total expense of printing two hundred and fifty copies of the manuscript entitled "The Codex Alexandrinus," will amount to seven thousand three hundred and thirty-nine pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence; and farther, that Mr. Baber will undertake to complete the work in nine years. And I am to desire that your Lordships will be pleased to receive the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, touching the payment of the said sum, and adopt such other measures as your Lordships may think proper, with a view to the object in question.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords,
Your Lordships most obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

The Lords Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

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To His Royal Highness GEORGE
PRINCE OF WALES, Regent of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland.

The Memorial of HENRY HERVEY
BABER, Clerk, M. A. late of All Souls
College, Oxford, Keeper of the Printed
Books in the British Museum:

Humbly Sheweth,

That there is deposited in the Royal Library of Manuscripts in the British Museum, a Greek Manuscript of the Old and New Testament, called "The Codex Alexandrinus," which, with the exception of its rival in antiquity, the Codex Vaticanus, formerly preserved in the Papal Library at Rome, but now in the National Library at Paris, is by many centuries the most ancient Copy of the Sacred Scriptures that has escaped the wreck of time, and the malice of adversaries.

That this Manuscript, after it had been the revered treasure of the Greek Church for several hundred years, was, in the year 1628, presented by Cyril Lucar, Patriarch of Constantinople, to his Majesty King Charles the First, with the pious view of placing this invaluable record of Christianity in a country where it would not only be beyond the reach of the jealous fury of Mahometan superstition, to which it was hourly exposed in a land of deluded infidels, but moreover be honoured and preserved with the most religious care.

That the ravages which age has made upon this Manuscript, the gradual decay which beyond the possibility of human prevention must continue to invade it, and the casualties which may in one fatal moment annihilate it, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance for its preservation, have been considerations which have led the pious and learned frequently and earnestly to wish that the sacred contents of so venerable and important a record of Revelation should, whilst opportunity offers, be rescued by some means or other from the chances of total destruction, and transmitted to posterity in the most exact manner possible.

That to effect this desirable purpose, it has been recommended by scholars of high reputation, to publish a fac simile of this invaluable Manuscript, so scrupulously exact, that it should be printed not only page for page, line for line, letter for letter,

without intervals between the words, as in the Manuscript itself, and in types resembling the characters of the Original, but that even the obliterations occasioned by time or accident, and the alterations and restorations made by some ancient or more recent hand, should be all particularly specified.

That this method has been most satisfactorily accomplished, with respect to that portion of the Codex Alexandrinus which embraces the New Testament, by Dr. Woide, in the year 1786; and that a fac simile of a further portion of this Manuscript, viz. the Book of Psalms, has been printed by Your Memorialist, who is the possessor of the types cast, at a considerable expense, for the sole purpose of printing a fac simile of the Codex Alexandrinus.

That though the reasonableness, or rather the necessity, of such a publication is readily allowed, yet the completion of it must ever remain a desideratum in sacred literature, unless honoured with the encouragement of Royal favour, or vigorously supported by the munificent patronage of persons distinguished by their rank and station, as well as by their zeal for true religion and sound learning.

That your memorialist having the honour to be a Librarian of the British Museum, where the Codex Alexandrinus is deposited, and enjoying, from his residence within the British Museum, peculiar advantages for the management of a publication of a fac simile of what remains to be published of this Manuscript, he most humbly expresses his readiness to be employed in so desirable a work, provided that he can be relieved from the expenses which would be incurred by the same.

That your memorialist has been favoured with the testimonials of the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Reverend the Bishops of London, Durham, St. Asaph, Gloucester, Salisbury, Carlisle, Bristol, Chester, and Peterborough; the very Reverend the Deans of Westminster, Winchester, Norwich, Ely, Carlisle, and Christ Church; several Heads of Colleges, and the Professors of Divinity, in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and many other learned men, in recommendation of his qualification for an undertaking, which they esteem of the highest importance to sacred literature, worthy to be made a national work, and justly meriting Royal sanction and patronage.

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We the undersigned do testify, that the Codex Alexandrinus is a manuscript of high antiquity, and of considerable value and importance to sacred criticism.

That the publication of a fac simile of this manuscript is a most laudable and necessary undertaking, and that it is desirable that it should be accomplished before length of time hath rendered the manuscript illegible, and the attempt therefore fruitless.

That, should this manuscript hereafter perish, an accurate fac simile would for ever continue to be a safe and authentic record; and this not confined, as the original is, to one nation and place, but would be distributed throughout all countries, and hence of easy access to scholars in all parts of the globe.

That such a publication is worthy to be made a National Work, and justly merits Royal sanction and patronage:

And that Henry Hervey Baber, Clerk, Master of Arts, a Librarian of the British Museum, who has already published a fac simile of that portion of the Codex Alexandrinus which comprehends the Book of Psalms, is qualified to conduct and execute a fac simile of further portions of this invaluable and most venerable Manuscript.

C. Cantuar.	W. London.
S. Dunelm.	W. Asaph.
J. Sarum.	Samuel Carlisle.
Geo. H. Chester.	W. Bristol.
G. I. Gloucester.	J. Peterborough.

W. Vincent, Dean of Westminster.

Charles Henry Hall, Dean of Christ Church.

Thos. Rennell, Dean of Winton, and Master of the Temple.

W. Pearce, D. D. Dean of Ely, and Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

J. Turner, Dean of Norwich, and Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

Isaac Milner, D. D. Dean of Carlisle, and President of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Septimus Collinson, D. D. Margaret Professor of Divinity, Oxford.

M. J. Routh, President of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Edw. Copleston, B. D. Fellow of Oriel College.

Wm. Bishop, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College.

Herbert Marsh, D. D. Margaret Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.

Geo. Fred. Nott, D. D. Fellow of All Souls College.

Chas. Burney, D. D. Rector of St. Paul's Deptford.

R. T. Carey, D. D. Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Ralph Tatham, B. D. Public Orator, Cambridge.

J. H. Monk, A. M. Regius Professor of Greek, Cambridge.

J. Fawcett, B. D. Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.

Frans. Barnes, Master of St. Peter's College.

R. Ramsden, D. D. Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.

T. F. Middleton D. D. Archdeacon of Huntingdon.

Rd. Mant, M. A. Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

George Doyly, B. D. Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Wm. Vyse, LL. D. Archdeacon of Coventry.

Cyr. Jackson, D. D.

Wm. Van Mildert, D. D. Regius Professor of Divinity, Oxford.

Edmd. Isham, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford.

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Lambeth Palace, March 24, 1814.

My Lord,

In obedience to the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, signified by your Lordship's Letter of the 9th of this month, the Trustees of the British Museum have carefully enquired into the expense which may probably be incurred, by carrying into execution the work to which your Lordship refers.

It appears that the total expense of printing two hundred and fifty copies, representing by close imitation the ancient manuscript of the Old Testament deposited in the British Museum, and entitled *The Codex Alexandrinus*, will amount to seven thousand three hundred and thirty-nine pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence.

The Trustees beg leave further to state to your Lordship, for His Royal Highness's information, that it appears to them to be very important that the work should be completed in as short a time as may be consistent with the accurate execution of it. Mr. Baber will engage to finish it in nine years. The Trustees recommend the purchase of paper for the whole work in the first instance.

(Signed)

C. CANTUAR.

The Viscount Sidmouth,
&c. &c. &c.

A Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels into the interior of that Country, executed under the orders of the British Government, in the years 1809 and 1810, in which are included an Account of the Portuguese Settlements on the East Coast of Africa, &c. By Henry Salt, Esq. F.R.S. &c. Royal Quarto. Price 7l. 7s. Rivington & Co. London. 1814.

Africa is an immense continent, not according to our feelings the most favoured division of the globe, nevertheless, possessing many fertile provinces, or rather interspersed localities, where human life finds means of support from a prolific soil. In some places, too, the mind receives a sort of cultivation; and natural talent, is improved by imitation, or by habit. Yet, after all, to mention Africa is to call up ideas of suffocating heat, and oceans of sand; arid deserts, and craggy precipices; tremendous thunder, and lightnings flashing all around. It is to remind us of tribes barbarous, if not inhuman; hardened to acts of violence and rapine, by the custom of considering whatever their hands reach, as lawful property, plunder and prey.

The multiplicity of tribes, the perpetual change of authorities, forbid the hope that general principles should govern rulers and people. Yet, as if to set aside indiscriminate propositions, Africa contains tribes of wild men, among whom a traveller is more secure than in countries affecting to be the seat of polished society. Heathenism prevails for the most part; Mahomedanism reckons millions of votaries; Judaism has its establishments; while Christianity exists; and that is perhaps the most accurate description of its condition.

Abyssinia is a kind of epitome of Africa. Surrounded by ungovernable tribes, content with a nominal obedience from others settled in its dominions; the law of the strongest is the paramount authority, and peace seems to be almost banished from its ancient history, and from its present state. An empire in which Christianity, such as it is, struggles against Paganism, Mahomedanism, and Judaism, is an interesting spectacle; and the rather, if those who pro-

less this religion, of which they maintain the semblance, are so far conscious of their defects, as to solicit instruction and succour from strangers whom, having enjoyed superior advantages, they respect, as able to supply their wants.

Various causes have led our countrymen to visit the most remote parts of the globe; not omitting the most difficult of access, though possibly not the most distant, if estimated by longitude and latitude. The desire of extending our commerce has given birth to many adventurous expeditions: others have originated in the desire of promoting science. Christian Benevolence has of late been another spring and motive of long and extensive journeys: while something not unlike a point of honour may be assigned as actuating the traveller on whose narrative it is now our duty to report. The first visit of Mr. Salt to Abyssinia was during the voyage of Lord Valentia into the Red Sea, with design to explore its western coast;—that has already been communicated to our readers. That excursion was short, and did no more than bring us acquainted with sundry articles, respecting which we desired further information. On his return to Europe, Mr. Salt submitted to the consideration of His Majesty's Ministers, the propriety of attempting to open a commerce with Abyssinia; and letters, with presents, were accordingly prepared from the King of Great Britain, to the Monarch over that empire. Invested now with a public character, as the representative of his Sovereign, Mr. Salt sailed from England, March 2, 1809, on board the *Marian*, a merchant vessel, commanded by Capt. Thomas Weatherhead, which, on May 20, anchored at the Cape of Good Hope. In August he proceeded to the Portuguese Settlement of Mosambique; and in the course of this part of his voyage he took particular pains "to look out for the harbour and town of Sofala:" brought strongly into notice by the speculations of Mr. Bruce. Mr. Salt found the bay; but, not "the slightest trace of town, fort, nor inhabitants:" a few canoes returning from sea, however, sufficed to prove that the country was not absolutely desert. The people seemed to be allied to the

Kassers. Sailing up the coast, Mr. S. reached Mosambique, August 26, where he was received with all possible civility and friendship. The account he gives of this settlement and the country, forms not the least interesting article in his voyage; and has in effect, the merit of novelty; so rarely is this place visited by our countrymen, and still more rarely is it described.

Mosambique furnishes several views and charts: by accident, also, an account of "The Monjou, a nation of Negroes of the ugliest description, having high cheek bones, thick lips, small knots of woolly hair like pepper-corns on their heads, and skins of a deep shining black." They are supposed to connect with the Negroes on the South of Abyssinia, described by Mr. Bruce: and thus it appears that Mosambique might possibly prove a channel of communication both to the North and the South, as well to the interior of Africa. The trade in slaves is still followed here: and Mr. S. saw seven Portuguese vessels take off—besides a large quantity of gold and ivory,—five hundred slaves for Goa*. The whole of this establishment is in a very feeble state: — the bishop! appears to maintain an eminent character—as a sportsman!

September 16.—Mr. Salt pursued his voyage; and by keeping as close to the shore as prudence allowed, he presents the best account of the Eastern coast of Africa that we have lately seen; and perhaps, that has been published by any of our countrymen. September 29, he passed Mount *Felix*, properly *Ras el Feel*; or Cape Elephant; the *Elephas Mons*, of the Romans. October 3, he reached Aden. This port and town being sufficiently well known to navigators who frequent the Red Sea, Mr. S. relieves his solicitude by taking advantage of the momentary interval allowed him from the anxiety of a na-

vigation but little frequented, to controvert on the spot the Hypothesis of Mr. Bruce concerning the Ophir of Solomon.

Aden, as a place of trade, is still of some consequence. It is the chief mart for gums brought by the Somaali traders from the North Eastern districts of Africa; and it furnishes coffee of the best quality. The town itself is a wretched heap of ruins and miserable huts; the natives are squalid and unhealthy in their appearance, and the lower classes are equally depraved in their habits with those inhabiting most of the Arabian towns. Yet there are fine remains of ancient splendour in the neighbourhood: to examine these, Mr. S. incurred great personal hazard; but found nothing to reward his adventure except a magnificent view from a mountainous elevation.

An excursion to Lahadj, the residence of the Sultaun, introduced our countryman to the presence of that Sovereign; of whom he draws a most favourable portrait, as a person whose lot is to be envied—whose able and judicious conduct has raised his seigniority to a respectable rank among the principalities of Yemen,—and whose constant solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, fully entitles him to the appellation of "Father of his Country," which is now commonly bestowed on him by his people. On his return to Aden, October 13, Mr. Salt observed phenomena which are not commonly duly appreciated in reference to the lower regions of the atmosphere, even by those whom they most intimately concern.

At day-break we continued our route for Aden. As we approached the Peninsula, we were much struck with the singular appearances which the sun put on as it rose. When it had risen about half-way above the horizon, its form somewhat resembled a castellated dome: when three parts above the horizon, its shape appeared like that of a balloon; and at length the lower limb suddenly starting up from the horizon, it assumed the general form of a globe flattened at either axis. These singular changes may be attributed to the refraction produced by the different layers of atmosphere through which the sun was viewed in its

* It would be foregoing a very sincere pleasure to omit noticing, for the information of our readers, the prevalent, and we believe authentic report, that the Portuguese government has consented to the abolition of the Slave Trade, throughout all its dominions, at the end of four years, from the Edict announcing these orders.

progress. The same cause made our ship in the bay, look as if it had been lifted out of the water, and her bare masts seemed to be crowded with sail; a low rock also appeared to rise up like a vessel, and a projecting point of land to rest on no other foundation than the air; the space between these objects and the horizon having a grey pellucid tinge, very distinct from the darker colour of the sea. This deception of the atmosphere, as far as it affects the relative positions of the heavenly bodies with regard to the eye, is a subject which has been much attended to by astronomers, and tables have been constructed to obviate the errors it occasions, which are perhaps as accurate as the difficulties in which the subject is involved, will permit; but as the deception affects the visible horizon, and other objects on the earth's surface, it seems to merit a still more strict investigation, as it produces a great incorrectness, particularly in warm latitudes, with respect to all observations taken by means of the visible horizon, as well as those geometrical admeasurements which depend on a distant object, and are to be ascertained with a theodolite, or other instrument, on shore. On this account an artificial horizon possesses decided advantages over the visible one in point of accuracy, and is, whenever it can be used, to be greatly preferred.

It was but a short time before, and in a latitude not very distant, that this gentleman had made observations of much the same nature, and proper to be connected with these.—He says,

Sept. 24. In the evening we observed the sun before it set put on a very unusual appearance. At the moment of emerging from a dark cloud, when its disk touched the horizon, it seemed to expand beyond its natural dimensions, became of a palish red hue, and assumed a form greatly resembling a portion of a column. This is one of the many singular effects produced by the refraction of the atmosphere in this part of the world.

Mr. S. takes occasion by this, to illustrate a passage in Agatharcides, who mentions extraordinary appearances of the heavenly bodies, which occurred at the mouth of the Red Sea; an account "too hastily discredited by succeeding [we presume, *modern*] writers." This reminds us of similar remarks made by Dr. Chandler, on his entrance into the Mediterranean. He too, vindicates the ancients: and these instances justify the opinion that they were much better ob-

servers, and had better authority for what they affirmed, than some among the moderns have thought proper to conceive. We extract the passage from Dr. Chandler's Travels into Asia Minor, under the patronage of the Dilettanti Society.

To complete this wonderful day, the sun before its setting was exceedingly big, and assumed a variety of fantastic shapes. It was surrounded first with a golden glory, of great extent, and flamed upon the surface of the sea in a long column of fire. The lower half of the orb soon after immersed in the horizon, the other portion remaining very large and red, with half of a smaller orb beneath it, and separate, but in the same direction, the circular rim approaching the lines of its diameter. These two by degrees united, and then changed rapidly into different figures, until the resemblance was that of a capacious punch-bowl inverted. The rim of the bottom extending upward, and the body lengthening below, it became a mushroom on a stalk, with a round head. It was next metamorphosed into a flaming cauldron, of which the lid, rising up, swelled nearly into an orb, and vanished. The other portion put on several uncircular forms, and after many twinkling and faint glimmerings slowly disappeared, quite red; leaving the clouds, hanging over the dark rocks on the Barbary shore finely tinged, of a vivid bloody hue.

And here we may recollect, that the ancients had various stories concerning the setting of the sun in the atlantic ocean; as for instance, that it was accompanied with a noise, as of the sea hissing, and that night immediately followed. That its magnitude in going down apparently increased, was a popular remark, but had been contradicted by an author, who observed thirty evenings at Gades, and never perceived any augmentation. One writer had affirmed, that the orb became an hundred times bigger than its common size.

This phenomenon will vary, as it depends on the state of the atmosphere. It is likely to be most remarkable when westerly winds have prevailed for some time; these coming over the Atlantic ocean, and bringing with them the gross vapours, which arise continually, or are exhaled, from that immense body of water.

Though not connected in the order of time, yet here may be a favourable opportunity for introducing an occurrence no less extraordinary than these, but of a different kind; and one which has

the greater claim to insertion on account of a phenomenon, the same, yet not the same, submitted to our readers on a former occasion, in an extract from Lord Valentia's voyage*. In that instance the sea was *white*.

Feb. 7. At one o'clock the Sea for a considerable extent round the ship, became so extremely red, that it occasioned us, on its first being observed, considerable alarm, but, on sounding, our fears immediately subsided, as we found upwards of twenty fathoms. As we were anxious to ascertain the cause of this very singular appearance, a bucket was let down into the water, by which we obtained a considerable quantity of the substance floating on the surface. It proved to be of a jelly-like consistence, composed of a numberless multitude of very small mollusca, each of which having a small red spot in the centre, formed, when in a mass, a bright body of colour, nearly allied to that produced by a mixture of red lead with water. Our sailors were so forcibly struck with the extraordinary effect it produced on the water, that they cried out, "this is indeed the Red Sea!" and our boatswain in his coarse way observed, "it is as red as the blood from a butcher's shambles; if we were to tell this in England, we should not be believed."

In the evening, as it grew dark, the mollusca (which we had intentionally preserved) became luminous; having, when undisturbed, that kind of appearance which quicksilver assumes when spread on the back of a looking glass; on their being agitated, they emitted a bright silvery light, and being taken out with the hand, and thrown on the deck, or any other object, they retained their highly luminous appearance for more than half a minute. This circumstance appears to me very satisfactorily to account for many extraordinary appearances of the sea that have been noticed in former voyages, particularly in the neighbourhood of Cape Fartak, on the coast of Arabia, of which mention has been made in several journals of our ships, which have frequented that coast; the general observation has been, "that the sea looked at night as white as milk;" which fact is also noticed by Agatharchides (*De Mare Rubro*, p. 58) who remarks, that hereabouts "the sea appears white, as at the mouth of a river, exciting astonishment with respect to the cause which produces it."

As it is common for navigators to give names to places they discover, from such striking incidents as they observed,

in the first instance, might not the names *White Sea*, *Red Sea*, &c. originate in some such fact as is here recorded? If admissible, this would relieve us from referring the name to *Edom*, *Erythrea*, &c. a reference rather burthensome than satisfactory to the ingenuous and unprejudiced.

Mr. Salt brings down the history of Yemen, which country he had left disturbed by the Wahabees, &c. to the time of his departure from Mocha: it was now rejoicing for peace, obtained by a fortunate coincidence of circumstances. December 8, the Marian stood over for the coast of Africa. After many difficulties, a messenger was dispatched to the Ras of Abyssinia, and to Mr. Pearce, (who was left in the country, as our Readers may remember, on Mr. S.'s first visit,) from whom, at length, letters were received in answer. Fortunately the chief impediment to his passage by Massowah was removed, a successor to the Aga in power having arrived at that place; Mr. S. therefore sailed thither, and from thence took his departure into the interior.

An orderly review of Mr. Salt's performance might be divided into—reflections on what information it affords on the natural history of the countries visited in the course of the expedition—on the characters and manners of the people—on the credit due to Mr. Bruce, with the proper restrictions to that credit—on the state of Christianity—and on the opportunity taken by the writer to explain and illustrate Scripture incidents and phraseology, by means of such occurrences as appeared to him to possess a striking resemblance; often a strict conformity. We must be allowed to express our satisfaction at this mode of instruction: it can only be pursued on the spot, in countries where the necessary means to justify it exist; it can do no more than take advantage of occurrences as they rise, as they present themselves naturally, and without design; it requires a quick eye and a sound judgment, but under just regulation it merits the gratitude of all students in sacred literature.

That we cannot extend our report on this volume throughout these branches,

* Literary Panoramas, vol. vii. p. 222.

excites our regret, though it will occasion no surprise to our readers. We must content ourselves with a glance at the principal of them, sufficient to convey an idea of the nature and contents of this costly volume. And, as the extracts already transcribed, have accidentally led us to the branch of natural history, we shall follow that, principally, at present, and postpone our further remarks.

In his passage down the Red Sea, our traveller is struck with an appearance, exactly the same as we lately saw perplex Mr. Flinders. The rocks examined by that navigator were of immense height, adapted to the gigantic processes in the midst of a vast ocean: those here noticed are low, in comparison: but then, they are proportionate to a narrow sea: each is the consequence of causes not easily determined, or calculated; and the same theory that satisfactorily accounts for one, will apply with equal effect and propriety to the other.

All these islands, excepting a small one in the middle of the bay, are composed entirely of marine alluvies strongly cemented together, and forming vast and solid masses, which may not improperly be termed rock, the surface being covered in parts only, with a thin layer of soil. The larger portion of these remains consists of corallines, madrepores, echini, and a great variety of sea-shells of those species which appear to be still common in this sea. The height of the islands often exceeds thirty feet above the level of high-water mark, a circumstance which renders it difficult to account for the process by which they have been formed.

Mr. Dalrymple's hypothesis respecting the formation of coral islands, has been very generally admitted to be correct, and indeed seems to account very satisfactorily for those not elevated more than one or two feet above the level of the ocean; since the moment one point of coral rises to its surface, birds will of course resort to it, and there leave shells, bones, and other remains of their food, which in time producing vegetation, may continually accumulate until the whole mass become a solid stratum of earth. But this does not solve the present difficulty, for, on the islands I am describing large pieces of madrepores are found, disposed in regular layers, full twenty feet above the level of high-water mark, and for

this circumstance no satisfactory reason, in my opinion, can be assigned, but the supposition of the sea having retired since they have been so deposited.

The small island, mentioned as different from the rest, consists of a solid rock of calcareous stone, through which run veins of calcedony.

The inhabitants of these shores are barbarous as their rocks; strangers to sentiments of compassion, life is of no value in their esteem; equally ignorant and insensible, they regard nothing but their savage gratification, at whatever cost obtained. We know not that we can better describe the race among which Mr. S. was about to adventure himself, than by their actions. Says our author,

Dec. 25. During one of our excursions on the island of Anto Sukker, we met with a party, composed of three men and two women, assembled round a fire, enjoying a feast, consisting of about a dozen young eagles of a half grown size, recently taken from their nests, and about two bushels of shell fish, all of which, after being broiled, were ate without bread or salt; and the natives seemed to consider it as a most delicious repast; while the screams of the parent birds hovering over their heads, furnished very appropriate music to this savage entertainment.

It was on this coast, also, that Mr. Pearce, who had come down, and who expected goods from Mocha, was in danger of his life, from the Dola of the place: the very man bound by duty to preserve the peace, and who should have warded off the blow: the very man, as Macbeth says,

Who should against the murderer shut the door,
Not bear the knife himself —

One rainy night, after he had retired to rest, and was supposed to be asleep, he heard the footsteps of a man cautiously moving near the place where he lay, and in a moment afterwards he observed the glimmerings of a spear pointed at his breast; but before the person who held it had time to strike, he rushed forward, and caught hold of it by the shaft, and drawing his own knife at the same moment, was on the point of plunging it into the body of the assassin, when the intreaties of the attendants, alarmed by his moving, fortunately restrained his intentions. On a light being struck, it was discovered that the villain was Kudoo himself, who in a very suspicious

way, pretended to turn off the whole affair as a joke, declaring that "he only did it to try the courage of a white man."

What can be expected from people of such dispositions, but the long train of impositions, perversities, and villainies to which Mr. S. was subjected at Mas-sowah, the port of landing, at Arkeeko, and elsewhere on his journey? His account effectually supports that of Bruce, as to the character of these wretches; a character unvaried from the deepest antiquity to which our researches extend. Yet have they a strong sense of honour, whenever they suspect insult; and Mr. S. very properly urges on officers who may visit these parts, the *duty* of superintending the conduct of their people, with the greatest vigilance.

Mr. Pearce came down to the coast, to conduct our traveller, and his attendants, bearers, &c. sent to carry the presents; the whole exceeding one hundred persons. They arrived safe at Chelicut, the residence of the Ras; but the unsettled state of the parties contending for power, did not allow the representative of the British Sovereign to deliver his message and presents, in person, to the Emperor of Abyssinia, at Gondar, his capital. Strange government! if government it can be called, where the Sovereign is in the power of a party, and lives on an allowance, while an opposing party, containing his principal ministers, is in arms, and struggling for the support of his authority and dominion!

But though Gondar was prohibited, yet Mr. Salt was allowed to penetrate considerably further south, than Antalow, where he found the Ras; and his account of his journey to the Tacazzé, a river that joins the Nile, is peculiarly interesting. Here he found the Hippopotamus, in a manner which is best given in his own words. He had arrived at the bank of the river, and was meditating on the course it took tending toward Europe, whither the traveller cast, as British travellers will, a lively and affectionate recollection; when he first saw one of these creatures.

While my attention was absorbed by my reflections, the noise of a hippopotamus rising to the surface, and the cry of our at-

tendants "Gomari!" "Gomari," (hippopotamus! hippopotamus!) roused me from my meditations, and the sight of so rare and stupendous an animal pretty speedily gave a new turn to my thoughts. The view we obtained of this creature was only instantaneous, and its action appeared to me at the moment greatly to resemble the rolling of a grampus in the sea.

The point on which we stood commanded a small extent only of the river; as in this part of its course it makes a considerable bend, owing to the abruptness of the rocks on its western bank, which rising up immediately opposite, completely intercepted from our view the higher summits of the mountains. As we advanced up the line of the stream, we found it interrupted by frequent overfalls, a circumstance that renders it fordable at almost every season of the year. Between these fords, deep holes or pits intervene, of almost immeasurable depth, which, when viewed from a height, present a similar appearance to the small lochs or tarns found among our own mountains in the north; and it is in these depths that the hippopotamus chiefly delights. After proceeding a short distance, we arrived at one of the most frequented of their haunts, where several of these animals were observed; when, after partially taking off our clothes, we crossed the river with our guns, for the purpose of getting a more convenient and secure situation to attack them.....

We stationed ourselves on a high overhanging rock, which commanded the depth I mentioned, and had not long remained in this spot, before we discovered an Hippopotamus, not more than twenty yards distant, rising to the surface. At first it came up very confidently, raising its enormous head out of the water, and snorting violently, in a manner somewhat resembling the noise made by a porpus. At this instant three of us discharged our arms, the contents of which appeared to strike on its forehead, when it turned its head round with an angry scowl, made a sudden plunge, and sunk down to the bottom, uttering a kind of noise between a grunt and a roar. We for some minutes entertained very sanguine hopes that we had either killed or severely wounded the animal, and momentarily expected to see the body float to the surface; but we soon discovered that a Hippopotamus is not so easily killed; for, shortly afterwards, it again rose up close to the same spot with somewhat more caution than before, but apparently not much concerned at what had happened. Again we discharged our pieces, but with as little effect as at the first shot, and though some

of the party continued on their post, constantly firing at every hippopotamus that made its appearance, yet I am not sure that we made the slightest impression upon a single one of them. This can only be attributed to our having used leaden balls, which are too soft to enter the impenetrable skulls of these creatures, as we repeatedly observed the balls strike against their heads. Towards the latter part of the day, however, they began to come up with extreme wariness, merely thrusting their nostrils out of the stream, breathing hard, and spouting up the water like a fountain.

It appears from what we witnessed, that the Hippopotamus cannot remain more than five or six minutes at a time under water, being obliged to come up to the surface in the course of some such intervals, for the purpose of respiration. One of the most interesting parts of the amusement was to observe the ease with which these animals quietly dropped down to the bottom; for the water being very clear, we could distinctly see them so low as twenty feet beneath the surface. I should conceive, that the size of those which we saw did not exceed sixteen feet in length, and their colour was of a dusky brown, like that of the elephant.

While we were thus engaged, we occasionally observed several Crocodiles, called by the natives *Agoos*, rising at a distance to the surface of the river: they appeared to be of enormous size, and of a greenish colour. The natives of Abyssinia, in general, seem to entertain a more than usual dread of this animal; for, if any one goes to the Tacazze even to wash his hands, he takes a companion with him to throw stones into the water for the purpose of keeping off the crocodile: and in crossing a ford, it is usual with the natives to carry their spears, and to make as much noise as possible, though these animals are seldom known to frequent the shallower parts of the stream; while the very thought of bathing in the river seemed to strike them all with horror.

These details of the manners of a rare animal, standing by himself as a genus, will be deemed valuable; and this notwithstanding the accounts which have lately reached us from Southern Africa, where these creatures form a prominent object among the diversions of those who enjoy the heroic pleasures of the chase on a large scale.

Very different from the hippopotamus, but scarcely less interesting and singular, is Mr. Salt's description and

figure of the Sanga, or species of ox, that bears horns exceeding four feet in length, while itself is below the middle size; enormous altitude! It requires all our faith to believe that this gentleman's delineation of the creature is correct:—and why? but because the proportions differ from those to which we are accustomed; a mighty creditable reason, truly! yet nevertheless more frequently prevalent among mankind, than mankind is willing to acknowledge.

The adventures of Pearce, during his stay in Abyssinia, previous to Mr. Salt's arrival the second time; with the various measures taken to send intelligence of that event to the Ras, and the observations made by his messengers, add much to the interest of the Volume. They shew the great difficulty of obtaining intercourse with this country, and the still greater of preserving it when obtained. Mr. Coffin, who was sent from Amphila, followed a different route from that which is usual by Massowah: in the course of his journey he arrived at a salt plain, that may fairly sustain a comparison with the salt mountain in Louisiana, lately mentioned by us.

After having travelled nearly fifty miles, they reached a station on the edge of an extensive salt plain, where they stopped to refresh themselves under the shade of some acacias, near some wells of fresh water. At this place they were provided by the natives with a sort of sandals, made of the leaves of a dwarf species of palm, which are invariably used by travellers for crossing the salt. The plain above-mentioned lies perfectly flat, in a north-east and south-west direction, and is said to be four day's journey in extent. The first half mile, from not being firmly crusted, was slippery and dangerous to pass, the feet sinking every step into the mud, as is usual in crossing a salt-marsh. After this the surface became strongly crusted, hard and crystallised, resembling in appearance a rough coarse sheet of ice, which had been covered with snow, thawed and frozen again; branches of pure salt, resembling pieces of madrepore, occasionally rose above the surface; and two small hills stood in the centre of the plain, which bore a very remarkable appearance from their singularly insulated situation.

Mr. Coffin and his party crossed a small portion of this plain in five hours.

The sequel shews, that whoever commands this plain, commands Abyssinia: because it furnishes all the salt that is consumed in the kingdom; which passes for money; but is also serviceable in the preparation of food. A considerable force is dispatched annually to obtain a supply, which is not effected without a contest; and the officer who fulfils his purposes well, acquires considerable popularity, and sometimes rises to the highest Posts in the State.

After a stay of some months, passed chiefly at Antalow and Chelicut, under the immediate protection of the Ras, Mr. Salt prepared for his return. He visited Axum a second time, and again examined the stone on which is sculptured an historical Greek inscription; he repaired to Massowah, by a road not altogether the same as that by which he had quitted it, and after much vexation and repeated disappointments, he re-embarked on board the Marian, which he found at Mocha, completing her cargo. Stress of weather forced him into Bombay; whence he sailed for the Cape, and at length arrived safe in his native country.

As we propose to resume the subject, this sketch of his expedition will close the present article.

Sketch of the United States of North America, at the commencement of the Nineteenth Century, from 1800 to 1810; with Statistical Tables, and a new Map, &c.—By Le Chev. Felix de Beaujour. Translated, with illustrative Notes and Appendix, by W. Walton, Esq. 8vo. price 16s. Booth, London, 1814.

Though we differ *toto cælo* from the generality of the ministers which have administered the government of France, as to the real happiness of a people, and the manner of promoting it, yet we must acknowledge that they have usually taken the readiest measures to ensure the success of the schemes they meditated. Their agents have always preceded their arms; and when a purpose could be accomplished by art, they have preferred, and wisely too, recourse to negotiation and intrigue. In short, they

have, without scruple, interposed the widest imaginable distance between policy and honesty; and provided success attended their endeavours, they concealed from themselves and the world the immorality of the means, under the very convenient term of *political finesse*. The activity of their agents in all parts, has been great and exemplary; and if universal dominion could be effected by ambition, they have spared neither pains nor expense to effect it on behalf of their nation. To this we owe the best accounts of many foreign countries, which have lately appeared. Our geographical knowledge is under the greatest obligation to them. If they have not discovered many new countries, they have disclosed the resources and *capabilities* of those imperfectly known by us before; with many intelligible hints at the disposition of their population and their powers, considered as acting separately; if not independently of their parent state.

M. Beaujour is favourably known to the public, by his reports on the Commerce of Greece, and the adjacent countries, which have already furnished several articles to our work. His talents fitted him for a mission of the same nature to America. The scene was indeed enlarged, but the purpose was the same; and the execution is extremely creditable to his talents and intelligence. It would be unreasonable to take offence at the direction of his every thought to the advantage of his native land; it is honourably accounted for, and commended too, by saying, in one word, it was his duty. That he should study the welfare of France, in whatever territory he sojourned, on whatever country he reported, was no more than becoming. After all, his work is so little French, as the late Napoleon government thought proper to understand the term, that the censors of the press remanded it to the author for improvement; and the author, indignant at his reception, postponed his publication to a happier period. If it be asked, whether this predominating principle has not in some degree misled M. B's feelings, and by them his arguments and conclusions, we must confess our conviction that it has; but his

translator takes ample care to guard against ill effects ; and the volume, viewed as a whole, may honestly be reported as containing much valuable information.

Mr. Walton has not contented himself with merely rendering his author into English ; he has added greatly to the value of the work, by the insertion of much from his own stores ; of tables, explanations, and corrections, generally. It is therefore the best repository of facts respecting the United States, that we have ; and in conjunction with Dr. Holmes's "*American Annals*," affords a just and interesting view of the progress of that people.

This volume derives incalculable advantage from the moment of its publication. It is evident that the British government means to adjust the boundaries of the States, both northward and southward, with an accuracy not heretofore studied. The expeditions ordered by the American Executive across the Continent towards the western coast, have manifested the intentions of the American rulers, somewhat too early, as we suppose ; they will meet with obstacles besides those of mountains and rivers. True it is, that the Spaniards are too weak to oppose effectual barriers to the ambition of the Republicans ; but it does not follow that no other power can furnish them with effectual assistance for that purpose. True it is, that if the British were expelled from America, the States might proceed to the execution of their schemes without a question or an opponent ; but Britain still holds territories of *some* extent, and possessions of *some* value ; she has contracted engagements felt by her to be of *some* validity ; and she yet has the ability to interpose her will on the *terra firma* of America, as well as others have to support their unallowed supremacy. Mr. Madison has not yet annihilated the British power in Canada : till that *happy* period arrive, he must postpone his grand scheme of universal dominion : he may plan in his closet, or he may listen to the plans of others ; but, he feels that certain considerations keep all such plans in check. Hence, in part, his animosity ; hence, in part, his reluctance to maintain or

restore peace. He had been lulled into a soft slumber, and beguiled into golden dreams by the enchanting wand of the French minister, who shewed him the only, the most superb ! most fortunate ! most every thing ! moment for action ; in subservency to the infallible fortune of Napoleon the Great ! It was in character of his adherent that the President declared war against Britain : what his real gains will be on the balance being struck, when peace arrives, we presume not to foretel. But we venture to foretel, that he will not have secured the perpetual monopoly of the fur trade, nor of the projected carrying trade, across America to China, nor the possession of the Mexican mines. Shallow man ! not to see that the direction of the energies of his people to such objects, is to ruin them for the real enjoyment of those sources of prosperity which they actually possess. Let him study the welfare, not the aggrandizement, of his dominions. America affords abundant occupation for centuries to come, to a wise nation, and to really judicious governors, without going beyond the limits of her own boundaries, or so much as casting a wishful eye on any part of her neighbours territories. Her present extent is to her prejudice ; to increase that extent is to injure herself. Her products, at this moment, may command a market, unless her conduct, by encouraging rivals, deprive her of the means. It is granted, for instance, that she may establish and improve some of her manufactures, under certain circumstances ; in the meanwhile, her raw materials, the beneficial products of her soil, are exposed to a competition, which in a short time will give her leave to keep them at home. If home consumption will answer her purpose, well and good ! she is acting with consummate policy.

And we know, too, that some of her leading men have advised conformity to such counsels. They have wished to cramp foreign commerce, and to restrain to the land what exertions were making by sea.

Be that as it may ; for the proposal will not, in our opinion, be popularly prevalent in America ; the present policy

of the United States is a question of importance; and the necessity of well defining their boundaries, and marking the termination of their influence, is urgent. A declaration of war vacates all former treaties: negotiations for peace afford an opportunity of rectifying former oversights: what is done now, should be so done as to prevent, as far as human prudence can prevent, the causes of future quarrels and contests. We are at war this time on a European cause of quarrel: let us remove to the utmost all occasions of a future war, on what might be properly an American question, or ground of dispute.

Our mode of accomplishing this, is by a fair, just, and liberal demarcation of boundaries. If America insists on retaining certain military posts, which give her an advantage for purposes of offence, it is clear she meditates offence: what are necessary for her purposes of defence, we are not aware that any one wants her to relinquish.

In endeavouring to form an opinion on the merits of the questions under discussion, this volume affords much assistance. It opens with proper prefaces and preliminary remarks; describes the physical aspect of the United States,—mountains, rivers, &c.; the political state of the people; population, trade, &c.; commercial relations, especially with France, with England, and with other nations. An appendix comprises certain public documents published by the American government, (mostly), the contents of which have appeared in our work as they came to hand.

That part of the performance which we deem most suitable for extract, is this observant Frenchman's report on the disposition of the people of the United States. If an Englishman writes on the subject, he is immediately exclaimed against as prejudiced; biassed by his adherence to a political party in his own country; proud of his natal soil, and merely exercising the contempt of a conscious superiority, the mark of natives in a certain island. Now, let us hear what is reported by a man, against whom these charges cannot be brought.

The Americans are so new a mixture of such a number of nations, that hitherto they

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have acquired no public spirit or national character. Their political opinions savour of those common to all the people from whom they are derived; and as the greatest part of them are of English origin, they have brought over with them to America all the elements of discord which agitate their parent country. In each state, they are divided into two grand parties, similar to those of the Whigs and Tories; and what is most to be regretted is, that neither of these parties knows precisely what it wants, or at least does not adopt the means to obtain it.

The Democratic or Republican party, composed of the most numerous class of the people, ought to seek the frequency of Elections, the rotation of the offices, and responsibility in those employed; but the leaders of this party seek only to maintain power in the hands of the multitude, in order to secure it for themselves.

The Aristocratical party, or, as it is there called, the Federalist party, composed of the richest classes of the inhabitants, seek to concentrate power, and to take it out of the hands of the multitude, in order to render it less dependent, and to give greater strength to those therewith invested; but in order to concentrate power, it would be first necessary to obtain it, and this party disdains its possession.

The Democrats unceasingly cry out against distinctions, at the same time they are seeking after them; and in that country, as well as every where else, they are hypocrites, who agitate and caress the multitude, for the purpose of living at its expense.

The Federalists seek distinctions in riches; and as they cannot find them in any thing that is continually changing hands, they would prefer institutions which would class each rank, and render power unchangeable.

The Democratic party wishes no taxation on lands, because, by fixed and secure imposts, its abettors apprehend giving too much consistency to government. They only seek the variable impost of customs, and care not whether it diminishes or even fails, as long as a foreign war is likely to take place.

The Federalist party feels the necessity of territorial taxes, in order to render the government independent of external events; and would be pleased with an imposing army and navy. It would also wish that the people, tranquil within, should carry their inquietude without, and it unceasingly presents to them, as a prey, sometimes Canada and then Mexico.

R

The Democrats appear most attached to France, and the Federalists to England; but the truth is, they neither love one nor the other, and are entirely absorbed in themselves and their party. The error of the Federalists is, in appearing attached to a foreign government, which, from being composed of elements of discord, can only perpetuate them in theirs. The Democrats only appear fond of France, because the Federalists display attachment to England.

It would be difficult to predict which of the two parties will gain the ascendancy, because the physical strength resides in one, and all the influence of moral causes in the other. The mass of the people is Republican; but in the Aristocratical party, are all the large freeholders, rich capitalists, merchants, and especially those who trade with British capitals, the persons interested in the banks and public funds, in short all the timid men who prefer the calm of social life to the storms of liberty. It is, besides, under the banners of this party, if ever the government acquires a greater degree of strength, that all the public agents will range themselves, as well as all those who aspire to the same rank; and to these will be added the members of the judiciary body, who seek to judge the people without being subject to its judgment, and also all the conductors of the finance, who seek to squeeze the multitude, without being exposed to its fury. This party has one advantage, it has a determined object; this is, to impose on the Americans something substantial, in like manner that it has already imposed on them the forms of the British Constitution; and it struggles to alienate them from France, in order to leave them a prey to the entire influence of England. Those who are of this party, incessantly rail at their government, their institutions, even their habits, and conceive there is nothing excellent but in Europe, and with them the whole of Europe is comprised in the little corner of England.

The other party only sustains itself by its mass, and is guided only by its instinct.

These two parties are always at variance, and they will quarrel on, till one has crushed the other, or given a master to both.

The Americans of all parties, by their moderation, ought to strive to guard against so fatal an event, and enjoy, as long as they can, that degree of liberty which is compatible with their institutions; but they can never adequately enjoy this degree of freedom, till they agree to be governed by wise and enlightened men; for real liberty can only exist in those places where wise

and enlightened men govern the people, and where the people have sufficient good sense to suffer themselves to be governed by them.

At present, the parties in their opinions only agree in one point, which is, in the elevated idea they have of themselves and of their nation; for the Americans have hardly less national vanity than the oldest people of Europe. Unable, like the latter, to boast of what they have been, since they have themselves but just made their appearance on the scene of the world, they boast of what they are one day destined to become. In their existence, they neither consider the past or the present; and rending with a bold hand the veil which covers futurity from human eye, they contemplate afar off the brilliant destinies which await them; they fear not the vicissitudes of fortune, and, before hand, point out the period when they are to become the first nation of the world. The best informed among them, as well as all the rest, already flatter themselves with these illusions; and, with the compass in the hand, they measure their future grandeur by the extent of their vast territory; and seem to be ignorant, that the largest empires of Asia are now scarcely known, whilst the name of Sparta and Athens, which only occupied a small corner of Greece, are still associated with every idea we have of grandeur and glory.

In fact, the several states cannot have the same political opinions, because their interests are opposed. The states bordering on the Atlantic seek to sacrifice every thing to commerce and navigation, without which they could not be able to subsist; and those of the interior wish that every thing should be sacrificed to agriculture, the principal cherisher of nations. The northern states would willingly establish liberty on every side, whilst those of the south seek to maintain slavery among themselves. With such opposite pretensions, the several states can never possess the same public spirit.

The Americans have no more stability in their character than in their opinions.—Each state, nay, almost each district, has different manners; and in these there are none of those general and striking resemblances, which give to a whole people a particular colour and a distinct physiognomy. The people of the United States possess the habits of every other people; but they have hitherto none of their own. The climate alone has modified these habits; but their institutions have not yet blended them. In the northern states the inhabitants are bold and enterprising, in-

constant and light in the middle states, and heedless and lazy in those of the south. A Bostonian would go in search of his fortune to the bottom of Hell; a Virginian would not go across the road to seek it. An inhabitant of New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore can never die content, if, during his life time, he has not changed his profession three or four times.

In traversing the United States from north to south, as far as the Hudson, we find English manners, and frequently with the same stiffness that distinguishes them in the north of Scotland; but this stiffness disappears between the Hudson and the Potomac, and particularly in Pennsylvania and Maryland, where the Germans, Irish, and even the French, have introduced into English manners a thousand different shades. It is not till we reach the other side of the Potomac, that these manners, strongly tinged with those of the West Indies, appear entirely changed; and whether it is that this change is derived from the influence of the climate, or of negro slavery, it is not the less sensible in every usage of life. There, trade is entirely given up to foreigners, and agriculture abandoned to slaves, whilst the proprietor, under the stately name of planter, attends to nothing but his pleasures. The life of this proud being is a continued scene of indolence and dissipation. Horse-races and cock-fights are his favourite diversions*, and all the time he does not employ in these noisy amusements, he passes round a table, either gaming or drinking. He thinks he is under no obligation to work, because his slaves work for him.

But in the interior of the country, and on the other side of the Alleghanys, men are to be met with more laborious and of more simple manners; and, notwithstanding this simplicity has been changed in some districts by the perpetual mixtures of new settlers with the old ones, manners are there generally more pure than in the other parts of the United States.

While these parties are so nearly balanced, it must be evident that the influence of government effectually turns the scale. When that is administered by wise and good men, things go well, because no passions are suffered to rise to a dangerous height: when less sagacious rulers are in power, party feelings

are encouraged, and advantage is taken of them to answer purposes neither honourable nor profitable to the commonwealth at large.

It is not easy to draw prognostics as to events from a state of things so heterogeneous: if our opinion were asked, we should answer, that each description of persons would, in the issue, insist on following its own way; that the Eastern States (Mr. B. has described them down to the Hudson) would unite into one body, more strictly than ever, and act on one common feeling; while the Virginians, &c. would let them please themselves, without taking much trouble about the matter: "we can do well enough without them," will certainly be their sentiment, and probably their language.

What follows in our author is little creditable to the personal character, the religion, the sense of propriety, or the politeness of the Americans. He admires neither their literature, nor their architecture, nor, indeed, their taste, generally. Their manners are mixed; their sense of merit is a nullity; but their deference to wealth is unbounded. Fortune is the scale, says M. B. by which an American classes every man without distinction.

A residence in the United States can never be pleasing to rich men bred up in good society, nor to men of science deprived of the gifts of fortune; which uniformly gives to foreigners so many prejudices against the country. But, even for those who arrive in the United States, with the most simple habits and taste, society has there none of those pleasures it every where else possesses; and the European who is condemned to live there, ought to seek in his duties, or in the bosom of his family, the whole of his pleasures. A person lives there in almost as isolated a manner as in Turkey; as if these two countries, which differ from each other in so many points, should be destined to be alike in this particular one.

Not that among the rich class of citizens there are no assemblies; yet these have only for object, among the women, to drink tea, and, among the men, to drink wine and other liquors. The conversation of the latter, generally hinges on politics, or purchases which some propose and others accept; for the American never loses an

* In some places, the cocks are armed with steel spurs, the same as formerly in Tanagre, in Butia.

opportunity of enriching himself. Gain is the subject of all his discourse, and the lever of all his actions; so that there is scarcely a civilized country in the world, in which there is less generosity of sentiment, less elevation of soul, and less of those soft and brilliant illusions which constitute the charm or the consolation of life. There a man weighs every thing, calculates all, and sacrifices all to his own interest. He lives only in himself, and for himself, and regards all disinterested acts as so many follies, contemns all talents that are purely agreeable, appears estranged to every idea of heroism and of glory, and in history beholds nothing but the romance of nations.

Virtue has always been considered as the principle, or the chief spring of all republics; but that of the American republic seems to be an unbounded love of money.

And these are the sentiments of M. Beaujour, who resided among the Americans when his nation was in favour, who has no personal quarrel to revenge, but who speaks what he thinks, and what he knows to be truth. His opinion on the present war is all we can afford room for at present: we close with repeating our acknowledgements to the author's diligence, for much information collected on many points; and to the translator's judgment for corrections, on others, derived from the most authentic sources. We recommend the book to the perusal of the public; especially to those who desire to become acquainted with America and Americans.

No permanent bond founded on commercial and political interests, can ever be established between the nations of Europe and the United States of America.

But even if the nations of Europe wished to form an alliance with the Americans for temporary considerations, the latter would not be disposed to do it, because their views and interests are at variance.

Separated from Europe by their position, the Americans seek to separate themselves still more by their affections; and they avoid alliances with European powers, in order not to be dragged into their vortex. Neither the glory of the one nor the services of the other, seem to make any impression upon them: their only desire is to remain neutral among all, that they may avail themselves of their quarrels, and enrich themselves by their misfortunes. Like the ship-owners of the Barbary coast, the Americans conceive they can only prosper but

when the whole of Europe is on fire; and Europeans, who have lived thirty years among them, have attested that they never saw them more joyful, than on the day when the bombardment of Cadiz, and the destruction of Copenhagen, were announced on the exchanges of some of their principal cities. These unhappy beings rejoiced in the disasters of Europe, without reflecting that the thunder which consumed our most flourishing cities, was one day to fall on theirs.

The Americans, of all commercial people, are those who suffer most from the maritime tyranny of England; it would, therefore, be to their interest to unite with other nations, to assert the freedom of the seas; but they prefer rather to bear with the outrages of England than to revenge them.

.....
In 1812 they did, at last, determine to declare war against England; but instead of making a grand effort to conquer Canada, they lost their time in carrying on a war against the British at sea; a species of warfare in which they never could have any constant success, as long as they did not act in concert with the maritime powers of Europe. This war, however, can never last long. Political interests in vain tend to alienate the Americans from the British; commercial bonds will always bring them together again. As long as the latter possess more capitals and machinery than other nations, they can sell the productions of their industry cheaper; and consequently cheapness will always be with the Americans, as well as with all other trading people, the greatest reason of preference. Gratitude, even when founded on political interest, has never been, nor never can be, a prevailing virtue of trading nations; because their principal lever is the love of gain, which uniformly becomes destructive of every generous sentiment. If to this reason, common to all trading nations, we add other particular ones between the English and Americans—such as the identity of origin, language and religion, as well as a still more imperious conformity in their tastes and usages; the difficulty of long separating a people, who unceasingly tend to unite through the medium of commerce, will be perceived. The Americans will, in vain, struggle and quarrel under the golden chains of England, but they will never break them. To attest this, let us only examine the present war, during which the English have carried on more business in the American ports than in open peace, notwithstanding the embargo and all the prohibitive acts of Congress.

Jephthah. A Poem. By Edward Smedley, junr. 8vo. pp. 27. Murray, London. 1814. [The Prize Poem, to which the Seatonian Prize at Cambridge, for this year, was adjudged.]

An advertisement acquaints us that the author considered as far most sublime, for poetical purposes, the real sacrifice of Jephthah's daughter; and possibly, he was in the right, when Jephthah, distinct from his daughter, was the subject of his poem. Yet, we may be allowed to think, that her character is susceptible of a novelty, not unfavourable to poetry, and completely distinct from the Iphigenias, &c. of whom we have heard enough from the Classics. There is, in her discourse to her father, intended to moderate his grief, and gradually to calm it, a spirit of patriotism, well entitled to distinction: "Do to me according to that which hath proceeded out of thy mouth, forasmuch as the Lord hath taken vengeance for thee of thine enemies, the children of Ammon."

If we suppose this maiden to be of marriageable age, and take the pardonable poetical licence of giving her a lover—a favourite officer of Jephthah, of course—if we add a stolen interview between the lovers, during her "two months wandering" on the mountains,—and in spite of nature and affection, her adherence to her seclusion, in attendance on the tabernacle, during life,—we obtain an instance of patriotic feelings, taking a new direction;—an instance of patriotism in the softer sex, set in a new light. To this might be added, the perplexities fairly deducible from the ambiguities of the father's expressions, on the minds of the young couple; the reasonings *pro* and *con*, on a case so extraordinary; with the lasting effects of this self-devoted spirit, on succeeding generations; since it became a custom for the Israelite women to go four times a year to "*gossip*" with the daughter of Jephthah:—Nothing could furnish a more impressive close than this lasting, *living*, yet posthumous fame.

An able hand would render this "living victim" interesting, and even sub-

lime, without shedding a drop of the virgin's blood. But Mr. Smedley's chief concern was with Jephthah; whose character he has drawn with a splendour vastly superior to the original; and whose town he has adorned with edifices and accommodations, of which its chief had no conception. Rough, heady, ill-informed, fitful, is the character of Jephthah; incapable of brooking repulse, especially if mingled with contempt: in his conduct, combining a great portion of cunning, though bent on accomplishing his purposes by violence; by this disposition overshooting his duty, and his design, in what is well called his *rash* vow; to the subsequent misery of his life. He was the son of a woman, whose company had been bought by his father, at a stipulated price, for a stipulated time. A child of passion, and never, probably, had his own passions been restrained by parental admonition, in kind alternation with parental indulgence. Never had he been taught the kindly art of self-correction; that controul which completes the character of the wise man: and for want of which the hero—for certainly he was valiant and zealous—lost his daughter—his only child—and this equally, whether he shed her blood, as a sacrifice, or resigned her for ever to the barren precincts of the sacred cloister.

Jephthah is thus, poetically, described by the bard:

Not long the stranger's shrinking gaze could
brook

The mingled pride and fierceness of his look;
His fiery eye, whose restless beams betray
The power, but not the majesty, of sway;
His lip, which ever smil'd in bitter mirth
At lineage high, and ancestry, and birth.
He, self-exalted, isolate, alone,
And Lord of glories which were all his own,
His will his charter, his right hand the claim
Which gave him station, honour, place, and
fame,

The blazon'd roll of vaunted sires despis'd,
And laugh'd, and pointed to the sword he priz'd.
Yet the dim trace of sadness stamp'd his
brow,

And shadow'd sorrows scarce remember'd now:

Somewhat of shame it told, but more of wrong
Felt to the inmost core, and suffer'd long ;
Of foil'd ambition, and of baffled pride
Which champ'd the foaming bit it fain would
hide.

A breast which injury had mail'd in steel,
A heart so deeply wrong it dar'd not feel.
Spoil'd of his hope ; to life's wild tempest
thrown,

As one whom none or lov'd or car'd to own ;
Of Nature's common heritage debarr'd :
Condemn'd ere born, and in his being marr'd ;
Wrong'd in his bare existence ; taught to hate
His life, and curse the authors of his fate ;
The scorn of others, of his own the shame,
He lisp'd dishonour in a parent's name.

Then too by brethren who denied their kin
For ever taunted with a mother's sin :
Forc'd from his infant hearth and early hurl'd
The sport, and outcast, of a gibing world ;
Arm'd with no right but that which girds the
strong,

And nurs'd in wretchedness, and school'd in
wrong ;

Revenge the shore he sought, his beacon Pride,
Passion his bark, and Youth his pilot guide ;
Fierce as the gline, and desperate as his crew,
He won the only home he ever knew.

Rul'd on Arabia's bounds a roving horde,
His kingdom, rapine, and his sway, the sword ;
Dimm'd all his prowess by a lawless reign,
And liv'd the boast of valour, and the stain.

Yet mid these rugged scenes would oft arise
Some longing after better destinies ;
Some wish which sterner use could scarce controul,

Some unaccustom'd tenderness of soul.
His child—his only child—the one strong tie
Which link'd his spirit to mortality ;
Who sooth'd the tempest of his bosom strife,
And whisper'd something still is left to life ;
The single rose which on his desert smil'd,
Must she too droop ungather'd on that wild !
The star which cheer'd his solitary way,
Must she be quench'd with unregarded ray !
Then would he shrink convuls'd, and haply
weep

Tears such as Valour's rugged cheeks may
steep :

The few big drops which only fall from high
When the pent thunder chafes the unwilling
sky.

This is, surely, creditable to the
writer's talents ; allowances must be

made for a tincture of Greek heroics, to
which the auditory, before whom it was
recited, could urge no objection. The
conclusion is well managed ; not by de-
scribing the criminal sacrifice, itself,
but its consequences : the traditionary
feeling of ages long subsequent, by
which the effects are displayed, while
the cause is more than half concealed,
in a happy and expressive obscurity.

There is a place which in it's Maker's hate
Seems form'd, so wild it is, so desolate ;
Outcast from all his works, and in despair
Tost to Creation, and forgotten there.
It bears no trace of Nature, till the void
Minds you of that she must have once
destroy'd ;

No sign of her fair fruits, till you confess
Their being from it's single barrenness.
Save in one narrow spot you can descry
Nought but unbroken, blank, sterility ;
One narrow spot where, but that e'en the dead
Are here forgotten whence all life is fled,
The sullen vastness of some scatter'd stones
Would mark the resting place of mortal bones.
There her wild arms the wandering ivy flings,
Loosening each separate block to which she
clings ;

And veils with mantle of insidious shade
The ruins which her seeming love has made.
There, where no turf can spring, the deadly
yew

Weeps the black droppings of her venom'd dew :
And that strange plant, which of mysterious
birth

Holds no communion with all-gendering earth ;
Chance-sown on other trees which seems to
shoot

Boughs without leaves, a stem without a root.
'Twere hard to tell whose grave that ivy
twines,

Who long-forgotten in that waste reclines ;
Yet as the Pilgrim's march at evening time
Skirts the gray walls of fallen Rogelim ;
And towering high, and mantled by the skies
The giant cliffs of eastward Hermon rise ;
Drinking with sun empurpled crest of snows,
The last bright beam autumnal twilight throws,
The turban'd guide will hasten on his way,
As loth in that deserted spot to stay ;
And through the windings of Lodebar adell
Urge the swift tinklings of his camel-bell.

Oft his unconscious pause, and the quick ear
Which listens for those sounds it would not hear,

And busy eye, and half-averted head,
Show one who struggles with some hidden
dread;

Then will he whisper, but in broken tone,
And looks with meaning fraught; and round
him thrown,

A tale, so sad, so dark, of times so old,
'Twere better left forgotten, or untold.

"But virgin blood has stain'd that fearful
wild—

"A Father too—and this his only Child—

"Yet was she nothing loth; and meekly bow'd

"The breast his rashness to their God had
vow'd:

"Kiss'd his pale lips, and bade him take the
life

"He once bestow'd, and bless'd the lifted
knife:

"And if her cheek was moisten'd with a tear,

"Not for herself it flow'd, but one more dear.

"Then sigh'd her parting wish, that the same
stone

"Might some time hold his ashes with her own.

"There, as they tell, for many a sorrowing year

"The maids of Judah mourn'd upon her bier;

"Scatter'd the firstlings which to Spring
belong,

"And bath'd the sadness of their soul in song.

"There voices strange are heard when night
is still,

"And sounds mysterious float upon that hill:

"Shapes too have there been seen, not such as
earth

"Contains, and shadows of no mortal birth.

"Such as another world alone can give,

"Such as no eye may view, and hope to live:

"Condemn'd awhile in gloomy wastes to
stray—

"Alla forefend, that such should cross our
way!"

*Practical Hints to Young Females, on
the duties of a Wife, a Mother, and a Mis-
tress of a Family.* By Mrs. Taylor, of
Ongar. 12mo. pp. 166. Price 5s.
Taylor and Hessey, London. 1814.

A pleasing Frontispiece, neatly and
skillfully engraved, introduces this vo-
lume; and the contents harmonize with
the introduction. The situation of wife,
mother, and mistress of a family, is
honourable, but it is arduous; and who-
ever discharges its duties properly, is at

once a benefit and an ornament to so-
ciety. We are happy in the thought
that many thousands of such characters
are found among the daughters of our
isle, who cause no commotion in the
world, and whose names are echoed
little, if at all, beyond the narrow circle
of their domestic friends, or habitual
acquaintance. Men may be called to
public life, and be known throughout a
county, or even a kingdom: women
may be much happier at home: in the
distribution of happiness around them;
and receiving it again in a thousand
devious modes; at once, like Shake-
speare's violet,

Stealing and giving odour.

But this is no effect of hap-hazard:
no such blessings are rained down in
torrents, or burst from a thunder cloud.
They are a combination in which a
happy disposition may claim its share,
and a happy education a greater. They
are "nature to advantage drest." They
result in some degree from circum-
stances; but more eminently from prin-
ciples:—for principles may triumph
over circumstances; as the pure gold
triumphs over the penetrating heat of
the refiner's furnace: it may be melted,
but it is neither debased nor con-
sumed. Very seldom, however, are such
severe difficulties experienced, in pro-
portion to the numbers called to dis-
charge the duties of this station; but,
when, unhappily, circumstances triumph
over principles, the parties become pub-
lic, all the world listens, all the world
estimates and the tale gathers interest
in proportion to its horror.

Happier hours await those who follow
as duty, affection, prudence, and piety
lead: and to such as are willing to follow
guides so honourable, the little volume
before us will afford assistance and
pleasure. Not that its precepts are
very new, or very recondite: they
would then run the risk of being little
understood, and never reduced to prac-
tice. They suppose in the reader an
undissembled desire to render herself
useful, and her family comfortable:
this, rightly directed, and brought into
daily exercise, will settle into habit,—
the most considerable of all integers in
the sum of human felicity.

The subjects treated on by Mrs. T. are to conduct the husband—domestic economy—servants—education—sickness—visitors—keeping at home—recreation—the step-mother—advice to the husband:—a conclusion, recommending personal religion concludes the work. That these subjects are important none can doubt: and they are discussed with a spirit of remark, and a degree of intelligence, which entitles them to a favourable reception from the public.

It will be acknowledged that this respectable writer has acquired no slight acquaintance with the human heart, and its perversenesses. Against these too many cautions cannot be given.— Sometimes it is the part of friendship to urge them in private; and a difficult part it is: for then they become personal: nor ought they to be withheld from the public, for then, being general, they may be more extensively useful.

We perceive, however, that this lady has principally led a country life: her precepts for recreation, especially, are scarcely, if at all, calculated for the metropolis: and though we believe, that the policy of preserving appearances and by them of retaining friends, a policy not favourite with Mrs. Taylor, is often carried to an injurious excess among our men of business, yet we have heard reasons assigned for it, in some instances, which almost enforced our acquiescence. In these cases, and others, the situation of the wife, and mother, is peculiarly embarrassing; on which such only can judge, as know them by experience.

We extract a specimen of the volume from the article "Visitors."

There are many friendships, as they are called, commenced in the early part of life, which experience proves to be not worth preserving: to relinquish such, on both sides, would be wise; especially where the number still retained is quite equal to the means and opportunities: and few will disapprove of such counsel, but those who have nothing to do either with their time or their money. Persons of this description will, in general, be unable to account for many of the strange actions of men of business, and women with families; and must be placed in such situations themselves, before they will suspect that many

of their friendly calls have been, if not too frequent, at least ill-timed and protracted: from the inconvenience of which, those of their friends, who cannot conscientiously suffer themselves to be denied, are without defence. There are some who instruct their servants to say they are not at home; and assert it to be no falsehood, because the meaning of it is well understood. It is but a gentler phrase, they contend, for saying that they are unable, or unwilling, to be seen. This certainly is not avoiding the appearance of evil, nor is it setting a proper example before servants; who, in their acceptance of the words, are uttering a round and premeditated falsehood, and who will learn, by these means, to dispense with the truth for their own convenience occasionally, as well as for their master's.

Before I quit the subject of visitors, I may solicit the attention of my reader to what cannot be introduced, with equal propriety, elsewhere. A prudent woman, who is sensible how liable she is to errors and mistakes herself, will be little disposed to investigate, censure, or ridicule the domestic conduct of others. To hear females, after returning from a visit, ridiculing the entertainments of those who, perhaps, had been doing their very best to treat them with hospitality, is painful and disgusting. It is true that such frequently pacify their consciences by exposing the blunders of their friends *only* to their husbands, mothers, sisters, or aunts; forgetting that, as these stand in no such relation to the person exposed, the injury done is the same as if the communication had been made to any other individual. *Habits of observation* here, it is to be lamented, are too prevalent among all classes; and the propensity to ridicule, though sometimes a prostitution of superior talent, is the common resource of a vacant mind, unequal to self-improvement. Its own mistakes and errors lie undiscovered, while those of others, especially of the trivial kind, are sought for with avidity, and magnified into importance. They furnish food, without which minds of this description know not how to subsist; and which, by its noxious qualities, eventually indisposes them for more wholesome nutriment. But if in any degree, my young friend, you are unequal to the duties of your station, it is more than probable that you may, in turn, become an object of ridicule yourself; and however unbecoming it may be in others to smile at your incompetence, the smile, with regard to yourself, may be justly incurred.

A proper choice of recreations is a difficulty much felt in town: to recommend a country walk, is easy; but to practice it, is quite another thing: it requires a leisure, not to be obtained in every profession. What may be done, nevertheless, the idle and inconsiderate never can know; those of a contrary character, the attentive and diligent, may find something to adopt, in the recommendation of this industrious lady, if they cannot accomplish the whole of what she intends for their benefit. By reading during breakfast and tea time, says Mrs. Taylor,

Many, no doubt, of such disgraceful jars as disturb the meals of numerous families, reputed to live happily, would have been prevented. If reading thus twice a day, in the presence of a family, perhaps for a period of twenty years, were not to produce some salutary effects upon the heads and hearts of children, still parents might congratulate themselves upon obtaining, by this means, one constant source of gratification, amid the multifarious cares and concerns of life. Anticipating similar cares for their offspring, they will be solicitous both to inspire tastes, which may thus afford a lasting solace, and to render, at least, one portion of their lives, the days of childhood, serene and delightful; affording them every innocent enjoyment, and, as far as possible, such as, while they amuse, cherish the best feelings, and improve the character. To contribute to these desirable ends, the aid of birth-day may be called in. The young mind has not yet attained the pleasures of retrospection; it prefers something in prospect. Age and experience halt and look back; youth presses forward, and is susceptible of feelings all its own, in the anticipation of future enjoyment. With such feelings, in general, the early birth-day is greeted; and seasons of this kind may be improved to the happiest purposes, as well as made subservient to innocent pleasures. They are calculated to soften family feuds, to silence petty bickerings, and to excite a fraternal interest in the bosom of every individual. In summer, such days may be commemorated by a country excursion, provisions taken, and the repast spread under the shade of a tree: while halting, one, perhaps, sketches the surrounding scenery; another reads; thus uniting profit with pleasure; and on their return a little repast may be provided: the whole concluding with devout acknowledgement to that Being, who has given life and

breath, and all things richly to enjoy. In the winter a temporary cessation from usual tasks; the whole family assembled, as for an extraordinary occasion, and other significant preparations, may announce a gala day; and the evening spent in drawing, reading, music, or any amusement congenial to the family taste, will long be remembered with affection and pleasure. In families of any size, these seasons occur too frequently to allow of complaints for want of recreation; the interval is short between one anniversary and another; and if daily reading be added, and evening walks, the time cannot pass away very heavily. Persons thus occupied and amused, need not be dependent upon their neighbours for zest and interest; they have complete enjoyment in the happy circle at home. Nor is it to a few families only that the materials for happiness are confined; most are possessed of them in a greater or a less degree, within the narrow compass of their own walls.

A Familiar Treatise on Drawing, for Youth: being an Elementary Introduction to the Fine Arts, designed for the Instruction of Young Persons, whose Genius leads them to Study this elegant and useful Branch of Education. By C. Taylor. Royal 8vo. Price 10s. 6d. Plates 33.

In all works, intended to explain the principles of delineation, the plates must be the chief articles, and display the chief merit. That, in fact, is the case with this respectable introduction to the study of the Art of Drawing, of which the Human Figure is the immediate subject.

This is not according to the method practised by Drawing-Masters in common, especially by those who wish to make a premature display of their pupils' attainments, although their acquaintance with the rudiments of art may be extremely slender; it is, however, the order of study among Artists; and the writer assigns the following reason for his preference;

In the present instance, perhaps Flowers or Landscapes would be preferred by the juvenile practitioner; but the very circumstance which renders them apparently preferable, produces the real unaptness; namely, that defects of representation in

the leaf of a flower, or branch of a tree, are not betrayed so instantly to the unpractised eye, as is a want of expression in a countenance, or of accuracy in the proportions of a figure. When these latter subjects are overcome (and they require no more study to vanquish than the others) then inferior subjects, as inanimate studies always appear, are deprived of every difficulty. Pages 3 and 4.

He proceeds, then, to the—"Advised Course of Study;"—cautions against injurious attitudes, and *very faces*:—directs to the proper distance, from the original, &c. with other observations.

The Plates are explained in their order: and more at large than is common; this, we think, adds much to the utility of the work: which will be found highly serviceable among youth in general; no less so to those who *have had* partial instruction under a master, than to those who are endeavouring to acquire some familiarity with this most pleasing Art. The moderate price puts this tract within the reach of all pockets.

The masters, whose works are here associated, are Bartolozzi—Brown—Cipriani—De Marteau—Lairesse—Le Brun—Le Clerc—Mortimer—Paye—Poussin—Singleton, and Vandyke.

Voyage dans l'intérieur de la Hollande, &c. Travels in the Interior of Holland, in the years 1807-1812, with many plates, 3 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, Maaskamp. Imported by Taylor, London.

Nouvelle Statistique d'Amsterdam, &c. A new Statistic Account of Amsterdam; or the guide of Travellers in that City. Same Booksellers. 1 vol. 8vo.

Afbeeldingen van de Kleedingen, Zeden, en Gewoonten in Holland, &c. Tableaux des Habillemens, des Mœurs, et des Coutumes en Hollande, &c. Representations of Dresses, Manners, and Customs, in Holland, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, 4to. Prints coloured. Same Booksellers.

THE public must not be surprized, if after so long a period of exclusion from the Continent, some of the works which really are new to us, should bear a date

not altogether agreeable to that character. For a while, also, and till they can be replaced by other editions, foreign works must continue to mark a certain relation to the power under which they groaned.

The British press has teemed lately with guides to Paris, and various works for the use of our countrymen intent on a trip to France: they are useful, by way of instruction, and more especially by way of caution. Holland seems to have been neglected on this occasion, and we therefore, distinguish the works before us, as affording information to those who contemplate a *voyage* to, and in that country.

The first of these works describes, not the metropolis only, but the provinces, their people, occupations, productions, &c. It notices the curiosities of various kinds, and enables a traveller to make enquiries after objects which he might not, and most probably, would not hear of. We gather from it, that the people of the provinces are little changed by their opportunities of studying French manners and graces, brought home to their very doors. French mercury has had but little effect in volatilizing the heavy Batavians; and in spite of all that Buonaparte's legions of Parisians, in office and out of office could effect, their national sluggishness continues invincible. The plates to this work assist in giving it an interest, which it does not derive from its style, though written in the form of letters. Its merit is accuracy of description, and diligence of observation.

The second work is a particular description of Amsterdam, and affords a very good notion of that singular city. We incline to think that its police has been improved under the direction of officers who had practised at Paris: that appearances were better preserved, at least, and that vice was obliged to wear a mask, *à la mode de Paris*; though not an atom of her power was lost, or a single virtue was introduced, or cherished. Perhaps, too, the growing poverty of Holland under the late *Regime* contributed to the suppression of vice: there was less money within the power of dissipation. Should riches

revisit that country, in abundance, the problem of their effect on manners and principles will be fully solved.

The story of the great windows of the old church, is not forgot. Van-Hoppen, a rich Burgomaster, was accused of heresy, *i. e.* of protestantism; part of his penance consisted in a forced journey to Rome, which he performed in 1550. He was ordered "to place new windows in the old church, at Amsterdam, and to *drink nothing but water during a whole year.*" Scarcely had he quitted Rome on his return, under these engagements, when the hardship of water only, as a beverage, presented itself to his imagination in all its horrors:—he returned to the Pope, and most humbly represented that the water in Holland was unwholesome *unless grain of some kind were infused in it.* The Pope, who little thought of the nature of this infusion, but rather admired its simplicity,—allowed this innocent remission. Our readers need not be told the advantage taken of it by Van-Hoppen, or the nature and strength of the indulgence he had obtained.

These windows are now among the greatest ornaments of the Church, and the city.

The various establishments and institutions of Amsterdam, are described, the principal of them at length. The whole forms an interesting spectacle, and the plates afford a good notion of the city; the waterways of which may be sufficiently understood from the information that the number of bridges is *two hundred and ninety*: After all, the canals though some of them are magnificent, render Amsterdam a city rather to be admired by the passing stranger, than to be chosen as a settled residence.

.....

The French proverb, "The habit makes the man," may often be taken in another, perhaps, a contrary sense: the man adopts his habit according to his own character and disposition: to this he adheres, as part of himself, and by this he is known and distinguished. The Dutch have retained their former habits more than any other people in Europe, and we still find among them the boors of Teniers, employed in oc-

cupations the same as formerly. But among the citizens of better quality, dress has followed the revolution ordained by fashion: and while the elderly ladies retain their silk gowns, their long cloaks, and their laced hoods,—muslin, fine calico, and English manufactures, are among their daughters, the order of the day. Bad enough this, and too bad! their duty to the Continental System considered: nevertheless, our Author presumes to add,—that though in attendance on their mothers going to church, these damsels will sometimes turn aside, and slyly give a signal to a favourite with their fan!! Worse and worse!—if not worst of all! according to the learned citizen's *fourth degree* of comparison.

Such are the Belles of North Holland! Fond of expensive head-dress, above all things; yet not displeased when the costume commands no outrageous imprisonment of their charms, and "*n'en laisse que la moitié à devenir aux amans terrestres.*"

The provinces retain more of the old manners, and might we believe this writer, the description of the Batavian women in Tacitus, suits some of their descendants at this day; especially those of the Isle of Schokland, whose golden hair retains the same brightness, as when the ladies of Rome were so charmed with it, as to make it their own; and nothing was in fashion but ringlets *à la Batave*. Their dress is almost adapted for the stage: it is extinct, except on their island.

In the villages of Guelderland, a custom of the good old time, as our author calls it, is still in practice, which, considered as a mean of moral instruction, is entitled to as much applause as some others. On Whitsunday, early in the morning, the peasants have a custom of accompanying into the fields the young women who are going to milk their cows; they assign the intention of regaling themselves with warm milk: but this is not the only gratification they anticipate, nor is it all the young dairy maid meets with, and, by means of her company, is known to have met with: for if she has had the misfortune to obtain the renown which never fails in a village to attend a dam-

sel cross, crabbed, cruel, and uncleanly: the first object she discovers as she approaches her fields, is a scare-crow mummied of straw, rags, and litter;—her effigy!—her own effigy!—hung at the gate-post; while some rival lass more amiable, mild, cleanly, and perhaps, too, really prettier, or in reputation for being prettier, is distinguished to her modest surprise, by finding her favourite cow encircled with a garland of flowers.

The plates to this work are twenty, well executed and coloured: they are amusing, and are copied on a smaller scale, into the work in three volumes already mentioned.

The work is printed in the Dutch, French, and English languages;—the English is not *classical*.

A Treatise on the Construction of Maps; in which the Principles of the Projections of the Sphere are Demonstrated, and their Practical Relations to Mathematical Geography Explained, &c. By Alex. Jamieson. 8vo. pp. 195. Plates 20. Price 9s. Law, &c. London. 1814.

THIS is another of those works which depend for their merit on the plates and figures they contain, and are unintelligible without them. The volume has cost Mr. Jamieson much pains and labour, uniting, at the same time, much research. He has had recourse to very ingenious works of *living* artists; by which he has made the latest discoveries, and *thoughts*, subservient to his purpose.

All the world knows that the science of geography has been slowly progressive; that its rules were coarse at first, and distant far enough from correctness. The reduction of its discoveries to representation has been slower still; yet, as greater accuracy was demanded, ingenious men invented modes of delineation, to satisfy that demand, till at length, little remained but to combine the most appropriate devices of many into one complete and mathematical system. That seems to have been the intention of the writer before us; and he has made good use of his materials. Wherever mathematics are concerned, the simplest methods are the most valuable, but they

seldom are the consequence of a single thought or conception: more commonly, a complex and operose construction has prevailed, till tired of the slavery, some happy mind at some happy moment hits on a scheme of improvement, by simplicity and facility. On such the world may be congratulated.

No lad should leave school without a tolerable acquaintance with geography, and the principles on which the maps used in studying that science are constructed. Mr. Jamieson has extended his views much farther, and even masters of the science may profit from his remarks. If he had put a high price on his volume, we should have recommended an abstract for youth; but as his charge is sufficiently moderate, we can only say, that those who do not choose to go to the extent of the whole, may stop at what chapter they please, without fear of having lost their money or time. The appendix, notes, and illustrations, are instructive;—on his list of maps, supposed to be the best of their kind, we say nothing, as we think Mr. J. has not that extensive acquaintance with such performances which should enable him to decide. On the characters of *foreign* maps, we know that this observation is well founded.

An Essay on improving the Condition of the Poor; including an attempt to answer the important question, how men of landed property may most effectually contribute towards the general improvement of the lower classes of society on their estates, without diminishing the value of their own property. By Thomas Myers, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 8vo. pp. 77. price 3s. 6d. Hatchard, London, 1814.

We have suffered this title to propose at full length the problem intended to be solved by the author. Whatever his success may be, his design is laudable, and his performance is respectably executed. It will strike the considerate reader, however, that the poor, generally, are not included in the writer's discussion, and that his title ought to have marked a restriction, principally, if not

wholly, to the agricultural poor. Now, all who are acquainted with life, know that the most distressed and miserable cases of indigence occur in great towns; where mankind are huddled together in vast masses, and where poverty is felt to the utmost extreme of bitterness.

That many such cases are the consequences of vice or of heedlessness, admits of no doubt: while candour itself must acknowledge that many others seem to force themselves on the sufferers in spite of decorum of manners, and carefulness of conduct. They almost justify the opinion that fate persecutes some individuals; and that their ill stars—could we place any faith in the doctrine of stars—conspired to render them unhappy, notwithstanding all their endeavours to the contrary. These afflict the observant; and could any correcting power be applied to this evil, happy were the mind that suggested it.

Such are usually engaged in some art or manufacture: among those who devote themselves to the labours of the field, fewer instances occur, in proportion to their number, of that deplorable wretchedness to which we have referred. Among these, however, enough are found, to justify every benevolent exertion for their benefit, and to render the wish for ameliorating their condition, applicable in the highest degree.

Mr. Myers considers the custom of letting large farms as the cause of poverty in rustic life: a small number of individuals is by this means, says he, raised above their natural level in society;—while many others are depressed below it. The inevitable consequence is, that if the number of farmers be reduced to *one-third* of what it was, the remaining *two-thirds* must either become day labourers, or adopt some other employment." This does not appear to be accurately stated, as a general case. If we suppose the number of farmers in any given district to be divided into *three* parts, there will always be some (say *one-third*) able to stand their ground, and to retain their farms, the same in extent as their forefathers held them. Admitting that another *third* part has become overgrown,

ing third that is reduced to the station of day labourers; and whether the greater part of them were much better off before, in reality, is doubtful.

Farms are great, or small, in relation to the capital that can be employed on them by the holder. The man who has no capital but his labour, may often turn his labour to better account by working for a master, than by working for himself. Nevertheless, *he* is the happier man who can do both; and we had much rather remove impediments out of his way, than place any in it. It is on this principle, we heartily concur in the recommendation that every cottage should have a garden: while working on that, the owner works for himself, and he has in prospect the reward of his industry in futurity. The general *crime* of the poor is forgetfulness of futurity: whoever centers all his enjoyments in *now*, must be poor, and so continue: the habit of looking forward, though but so far as to autumn, or crop time, marks a man who will not be poor long, whatever he may be at present.

The fact is, that all extremes are censurable. If land be too much divided, the public may be benefited in some things, but the individual is injured. If land be too much accumulated, the individual may be benefited in some things: but the public is injured. Old lands which have been long under tillage, may assume new divisions in many cases with advantage: but to bring new lands into tillage, requires an advance of money not to be expected from small farmers. All farms of whatever extent, composed of lands recently reclaimed from waste, ought therefore to be excluded from consideration, when the size of farms is in question. And, making due allowances for the action of particular causes in a few instances,—such as family connections, partialities, &c.—the proportion of farms, taking the island throughout, which are too large to be thoroughly cultivated by the holder, is the proper subject of enquiry and determination, before any decision on the subject can be justified.

We have said this, without designing to discuss the subject; because we have

not seen sufficient *data* assembled to enable the public to judge correctly. This we know, that in all towns and cities with which we are acquainted, there are many minor masters, who would be much more comfortable as journeymen;—is not this also true in the farming business?

The examples adduced by Mr. M. in support of his remarks, are highly interesting.

Those who are acquainted with the cottages and small enclosures on Flackwell Heath in Buckinghamshire, occupied by the paper-makers of the neighbouring manufactories, and know that both are the produce of their own industry, will readily allow that their families derive considerable advantage from these possessions, and will not affirm that the value of Lord Carington's estate is diminished by these grants, which are not less honourable to his Lordship, than beneficial to those who obtain them.

The usual method of acquiring these possessions is, by obtaining leave to enclose a piece of waste land, which is then surrounded by a temporary fence, as well as cultivated, after the daily labours of the paper-mill are completed. The next object of the occupier is to raise a small cottage, either by the savings of his own industry, or the kind contributions of his friends and neighbours, and frequently by the union of both; and several of these industrious cottagers can testify, that when this was to be accomplished, friends were not wanting to assist in the laudable work. Many of these cottages, as may readily be conceived, are of a very simple kind; as they were raised under very limited means, and the first care of the builder was to secure a shelter from the inclemencies of the weather: but they afterwards improved, by being better finished or enlarged, when circumstances enabled the possessor to incur an additional expense; consequently, these possessions may fairly be regarded as a cause perpetually operating in favour of industry and good management; and when the efficacy of these qualities has once been experimentally proved, and their fruits tasted, few instances are to be found in the history of civilized society in which they have been easily relinquished.

The following extract from a letter on this subject, written by a very intelligent observer, who has resided many years in the neighbourhood to which it relates, contains several striking instances of great benefit having resulted from the practice

recommended: "There are a few particular instances in this neighbourhood (East Leke, in Nottinghamshire), of families being kept from receiving parochial relief by occupying a small portion of land, and several which have been materially benefited by this circumstance. Whenever an industrious poor man can occupy as much land as will keep a cow, his family is generally comfortably brought up; and were this general in villages, there is no doubt but the poor rates would be sensibly diminished. At Gotham, a neighbouring village, there are 30 cottagers keeping a cow each, under the principal proprietor of the parish (the Curzon family), and perhaps ten more under the Rector. That these families are materially benefited by this occupation, is evident to every thinking person; the 30 cottagers have laws binding the whole; they break their pasture, and take out their cows at appointed seasons: two of the members are annually appointed overseers (or pasture-masters), by rotation, to take care of the fences, notice fines for irregularities, receive the same, and pay the expences of the general body, to whom they give up their accounts annually. If any one of them loses his cow, through accident or misfortune, the whole are bound to contribute the small sum of three, four, or five shillings each (according, I believe, to its value), and the farmers ten shillings and sixpence each, towards repairing this loss, which reinstates the poor man in his former situation, without the mortification of begging. A poor man, thus held up, will strain every nerve to maintain his family without parochial relief; he feels himself in some measure independent; he acts accordingly, and is in general successful. At Wilford, near Nottingham, there are sixteen cottagers, under Sir George Clifton, Bart. each having one or two cows: at Remstone, there are 16 cottagers, under the Rector; both these have their common laws, but are not bound to subscribe to repair losses; and in both parishes there are instances of labouring men bringing up numerous families in a decent manner by the assistance of this land, and without ever thinking of parochial relief.

Now if a "penny a week society" were established among these cottagers, every advantage would be secured, and the social powers of man would stand most honourably and beneficially displayed. The power of association is all but infinite: what it has produced under his own observation Mr. M. shall relate.

At the commencement of 1812, a few individuals, and most of them labouring

people, formed themselves into a society at Woolwich, for visiting and relieving the distressed poor of all denominations, in that town and its neighbourhood; and though neither supported by patronage, nor sustained by any influence, except that which arose from the purity of their motives and the benevolence of their intentions, the committee state in their report at the end of the year, that the amount of their receipts during the year was £87 2s. 10½d. including a donation of sixteen quatern loaves, at 1s. 6d. each; and that they had been enabled to afford seasonable "relief to nearly one hundred distressed families, many of whom were suffering the extreme of want." As this was accomplished by such limited means, and in a place where it can scarcely be said that any man knows his neighbour, and where the intercourse between the lower classes and their superiors is so limited and transient, what might not be expected if such institutions were patronized by land-owners and gentlemen of fortune and influence! especially when that influence was exercised on their own estates, where it would meet with the least resistance when employed in so benevolent and praise-worthy a cause; and where, also, the members of these societies would be convinced that they were only softening the afflictions of those individuals whose health and strength had been employed for their welfare, and whose adversities now enable them to enjoy those emotions of sympathy from which charity springs, and to taste those refined pleasures by which its exercise is always accompanied?

The importance of the subject, with the exemplary benevolence of the writers, induces us to state his "conclusion" at length; substituting and abridging a few words.

1. Men of landed property, as well as others of fortune and influence, should afford encouragement to the lower classes of society, by treating them with a just and benevolent degree of personal attention, and adopting such measures as have a strong tendency to meliorate their condition.

That one of the measures is an increase in the number of farms, and a consequent diminution of their magnitudes.

Each cottager in the country should have a piece of ground for the production of potatoes and other vegetables for the maintenance of his family; and that if cottages for this purpose were erected on the waste spaces by the road-sides, and inhabited by the honest and deserving, they

would contribute much to public comfort and safety.

Each cottager who can purchase a cow should be enabled to keep her at a moderate expense.

That the loan of small sums to the industrious and deserving of the lower classes, would not only be a great individual benefit, but a public good.

The institution and patronage of *Benevolent Societies* for the relief of the sick and aged, deserve peculiar attention from the landholders, and afford opportunities of exercising influence, and of employing the talents committed to their charge.

The instruction of the rising generation becomes an object of serious importance to society, and one of the principal springs upon which its welfare depends.

Sunday Schools, for teaching the children to read, and instructing them in a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, have been eminently serviceable in laying the foundation of moral and religious character; and therefore deserve to be adopted as means of conferring both physical and intellectual improvement on the children of the poor.

Bible Associations have a strong tendency to increase the industry, economy, and contentment of the poor, as well as to enlighten and expand their minds; and consequently deserve to be instituted and patronized as a means of contributing to the melioration of their condition.

Letters from Albion to a Friend on the Continent, written in the years 1810—

1813. 2 vols. 12mo. price 14s. Gale and Co. London, 1814.

If "Old Blucher," and Hetman Platoff, maintained a correspondence with their friends abroad, and had time to write, during their visit to England in the year 1814, we certainly should peruse their correspondence, with pleasure. If it praised our country, and recounted wonders---pleasure: if it complained of some things, and condemned others,---pleasure, still: for the free censures of men so renowned, would gratify us, if

Warm from the heart, and faithful to its fires.

Scarcely were it possible for any visitant in this year to write what would not repay reading: the events, the circumstances, the general disposition of all, the universal feeling, would impart a

liveliness and interest, that must create interest, in return.

Letters by an unknown German Baron, written the year before, possess none of these advantages; and, for aught we know, the best part of these volumes is the Baron's account of his adventures previous to his arrival in the land of liberty. He gives a tolerably correct description of the difficulties to be encountered by whoever wished to escape from the tyranny of the French *Douaniers*, who, like a swarm of locusts, impoverished the countries on which they had settled. Yet he proves, too, by his escape from their power, that means were found to elude their bite; and by similar means, no doubt, much of the commerce maintained with the Continent was carried on. Heligoland is also, described fairly enough; and that now British out-post, has no reason to complain of the writer's pen:—but, that he should find “most singular” the high and low tide around a rock in the German ocean, we must be allowed to think “most singular,” in a man of the Baron's distinction.

Among the passengers, says our author, were thirty young men from Hanover, who sought refuge with the military part of the English government, which assigned them *comfortable situations* in Portugal and Spain:—we should like to know, what were the original words translated “comfortable situations.” The Baron being his own translator, has tripped a little, as we guess, in his rendering.

Arrived in England, the Baron expresses surprise at some things, which could have surprized no German Baron, already familiar with our language, while he overlooks others, that are observed by all strangers. Of course, he visits London first: to “the lions” of which he hardly does justice; and many of which he does not see. Then he travels to the West,—to Bath, Bristol, &c. and from thence to the North, giving us a map of the road all the way in his letters; and, to create a diversity, he visits the North a second time, in his second volume.

It must be acknowledged that French writers of Travels, real or *imaginary*, make up their wares for sale, better than the Germans: and not long ago

a Spanish traveller told some home truths in sprightly language to the English public. That public called for repeated editions in a short time; which, if we do not mistake, has been accepted by the German Baron, as a good omen for himself. A selection from these volumes is not easily made: the following is his description of Richmond Terrace.

This is the terrace of St. Cloud, only the metropolis is at your back, and the Thames winds longitudinally down. Seated on a bench under a lofty elm, I was so absorbed in the contemplation of this grand rural prospect, as to overlook what was passing close before my eyes. It was two o'clock; the promenade crowded; the sweetest groups moved along the terrace. I began to be sensible of this animated foreground, which, like a stage, closed on the enchanting scenery. Ladies in the morning of their days, came to breathe in the fresh untainted air, and admire, like myself, Richmond's paradise. Those charmers seemed to have assembled purposely to impress the stranger with all the powers of their beauty; for enchanting they were beyond pencilling and description. Take the shape of Canzon's Hebe as she offers Jupiter the nectar-cup, join to it the noblest Grecian profile, enlivened by the finest carmine that animates their cheeks, and makes sparkle their beautiful eyes, and you will have an idea of these children of charm. Their array was elegant in the highest degree; a black silk gown that shades their lovely limbs, and contrasts the lilies of their bosoms; a black silk stocking that still more lessens the small foot shod with a close-fitting slipper; the black bonnet with the set of ostrich feathers, from beneath which a tuft of glossy curls is thrown over the ivory brow, and a scarlet mantle vying in brightness with their blushing cheeks, give them a finish and a charm which you can hardly conceive. Every foreigner feels the magic of their beauty to such a degree as to stop short and look after them. An instance of this I had that very day. Two gentlemen, destitute of any distinction in their outside, and seemingly lost in thought, met two of those enchantresses, and were so struck with their beauty, that, quitting hold of one another's arm, they let them pass between, and involuntarily turned round to admire their elegant forms:—and who do you think the strangers were? Two kings; Louis XVIII. and Gustavus Adolphus, whom a similar fate had here brought together.

Familiar Poems, Moral and Religious. By
Susannah Wilson. sm. 12mo. price 2s.
Darton and Co. London, 1814.

The Frontispiece agrees with the Introduction in acquainting us, that these Poems affect no higher a character, than to be the productions of "an uneducated servant girl:" who "fulfils the domestic duties assigned her with conscientious fidelity."—The critic is disarmed. These Poems are strongly indicative of religious feeling, and, more than usually, unctured with religious phraseology. We select one for its piety; and part of another for its poetry: the writer's affectionate feelings have rendered her pathetic; and the picture she draws has touches of nature, in more senses than one, truly honourable to her. The subject is the death of her Father, December 15, 1812—

His garden was his chief delight,
And when sufficient strength he found,
It was indeed a lovely sight—
Beauty and order smil'd around.

When in the ground he cast his seed,
He guarded it with special care;
Nor bird, nor beast, nor stone, nor weed,
Might dare to interrupt it there.

His garden saw him going home;
Mournful she all in ruin lay,
Nor lonely mourn'd—his lowly dome
Did with the builder's hands decay.

Ye cooling shades, ye curling vines,
Ye objects of his constant care,
No more his hand each branch entwines;
In sad disorder you appear.

Ye blushing flow'rs, whose rich perfume
Regales our sense with sweet delight,
That hand now moulders in the tomb
Which rear'd your beauties to the light.

Ye little birds, who, from each spray
Would trace him all the garden round,
In vain ye search the live-long day,
He never will of you be found.

Who now shall prune the growing vine,
When the luxuriant branches shoot?
Or teach the tendrils how to twine
Around the stem that bears the fruit?

Who now shall screen the tender flow'rs
From midnight frosts and burning noon,
Or hide them lest the pelting show'rs
Should spoil their beauteous bloom too soon?

Ye vines and shrubs wear deepest gloom;
Ye buds lament in drops of dew;
VOL. I. *New Series. Lit. Pan.*

Ye curious flowers that grac'd the loom,
His hands no more shall fashion you.

"But mine's the sorrow," mine the grief,
My tears will flow when your's are dried,
No mortal pow'r could give relief
On that sad day my Father died.

ON A STORM

Just before the break of day, June 1814.

Dread was the storm at dead of night,
When men are most secure;
The vivid light'nings baleful light,
The thunder's solemn roar.

The heavy rain in torrents pour'd,
The landscape look'd forlorn;
The elements in tumult roar'd,
And rous'd the sleeping morn.

At length the morn's half-open'd eyes
Emit a cheerful light;
The grateful lark beheld it rise*,
And bid adieu to night;

Then sweetly warbling tunes a song
To praise his Maker's care;
The breezes bear the notes along,
That soft salute mine ear.

Hail sweet reprove! I with thee
Will join to bless that power:
Which kept us both from danger free
In that tremendous hour.

*Classical Pastime, in a Set of Poetical
Enigmas, on the Planets and Zodiacal
Signs.* By Marianne Curtis. pp. 103.
Price 5s. Reading, Printed. Richard-
son, London.

We are far from disliking the principle, or thought, in compliance with which these Enigmas are composed: on the contrary, we would advise this lady to turn her attention to the History of England, or to the Geography of our island, or to that of the world at large, as more popular in its nature than the subjects before us; which are adapted for mature age, and competent,—if not rather scholastic, information; while Enigmas, from their nature are adapted for youth, to exercise the wit and ingenuity of the laughing age: the suspense they occasion should be somewhat droll, but not painful: in the case proposed, for in-

* The lark alluded to was in a cage within hearing.

stance, a guesser might be puzzled by a disguised description of his native town, or of his present residence, &c. hence the laugh might go against him, as against a person deficient in a kind of self-knowledge, especially if a little spice of wit, descriptive of something jocularly attributed to the town, were pointed epigrammatically in the latter verses. Some places are noted as proud, others as long—lazy—uphill and down—high—low, &c. others for customs partaking, to say the least, of the ludicrous; others for their productions, or manufactures—and “cake and ale,” might find their rhymes *smartly*, in such an assemblage, as well as laces and bobbins. The change of dialect too, might occasionally promote vivacity; and local phrases current among the people might *humour* the verses, which by opposing the Westmoreland dialect with the Zummerzetshire; the superstitions of the Highlands with those of other parts, would at once amuse and improve. We forbid sacred subjects: without the smallest relaxation from the prohibition.

Correctness is of main importance in such compositions: we did not expect to find the Chinese sage *Confucius*, among these Classical Enigmas: and modern *Reviewers*, are ill associated with the gods and goddesses of Olympus,—as we could prove, did not Discretion hold up his finger at us—and look!—

We add a specimen.

When first this Orb bow'd from th' Almighty hand,

While yet the stamp of innocence it bore,
Each plant spontaneous crown'd the smiling land, [to shore:

And halcyons swept the sea from shore

In these prime golden days, as poets feign'd,
(Earth's virgin bosom yet unstain'd with blood,)

The Father of the gods benignly reign'd;
And all were happy then, for all were good.

This Father name; and then, a mount explore, [ground;

Which rears its honor'd head on classic
The favorite haunt of gods, in days of yore,
With spring unfading and soft verdure crown'd:

Around its breast no storms had leave to blow, [air;

But zephyr's balmy breath perfum'd the

No noxious weed was there allow'd to grow,
But roses, sweet as Flora's self could rear.

That hapless goddess tell, by Python driven
Thro' the hard earth to its extremest shore;

Alike excluded from relentless heaven,
And forc'd the restless ocean to implore:

Then pitying Neptune, by his trident's sway
Firm on the bosom of the waters plac'd

The wand'ring isle,* in which she gave the day

To bright Apollo and his sister chaste.

So some fair dove by savage hawk pursu'd,
No shelter finds in earth, or air, or waves,
Till life just spent, its feeble strength subdu'd,
Some gentle hand the trembling flatterer saves.

Th' initials join'd will instantaneous tell
The world's great eye, exhaustless source of day!

In whose bright beams, life, light, and beauty dwell, [ray:†

Who glads e'en distant Herschel with his

. . . Ω . . .

The Roman matron whose chaste honour slain

By lawless vice, aveng'd the guiltless stain
On her own breast; the poiguard plunging deep,

Clos'd her pure eyes in everlasting sleep.

The regions of the blest by poets feign'd,
Where halcyon peace and every pleasure reign'd;

The fairest scene that fancy ever drew,
Or poets' raptur'd vision ever knew.

That royal dame for whose bewitching charms

The godlike hero laid aside his arms,
Content amidst her simple maids to spin,
Whilst she assum'd his club and lion's skin.

These tell the sign when Sol most ardent gleams,

And fainting nations sink beneath his beams:
To cool retreats and chequer'd shades repair
From all the din of sultry cities fair:

Rise ere the bee begins her early task,
And ere the nestling wakes its food to ask,
While yet the dew-drop trembles on the thorn,

Arise, and taste the balmy breath of morn:

* Delos, which before, it is said, floated in the Ægean.

† S aturn, }
Olympus, } Vide p. 56.
L atona. }

Take the long devious walk that friendship
loves, [proves :
Where converse sweet the passing hour im-
And when the sun has reach'd the west,
inhale
The spicy sweets that scent the evening gale.*

*The Causes of the present High Price of
Coals, in the Port of London, explained,
in a Letter to the Editor of the Times.
By R. Hills. 8vo. pp. 34. Richardson,
London, 1814.*

Certainly this is an important article to the city of London. Not to the inhabitants, merely, as such, but to those innumerable proprietors of manufactories, where coals are consumed in almost unlimited quantities. The convenience of a market close at hand, confines them to the neighbourhood of the metropolis: in that neighbourhood they increase, while, at the same time, their rivals, the private houses increase also, and this demand—far from being likely to diminish—is sensibly augmented, with a few years. Mr. Hills also affirms that *this year* the number of sugar bakeries that have resumed their business is felt in the demand at market. We know that the proportion between the supply and the demand regulates the price of all commodities: and it is not just, as yet, to expect the full advantages of peace, in this trade, when they are felt in no other. The writer says, coals were in 1813, at the cheapest time, 64s. per chaldron; in 1813 at 63s. In October 1813 at 72s. in 1814 at 75s. The duties on a chaldron of coals he states at

	Per London Chaldron & d.
To the Duke of Richmond, (purchased by Government,) 1s. 4d. per Newcastle chaldron, say	0 7
Corporation of Newcastle	0 2
Corporation of London	1 3
Customs, London	12 6
Total	14 6

Prior to Mr. Pitt's administration, the duties were—

* *L. ucretia,*
E. lysium, } Vide p. 96.
O. mphale.

Duke of Richmond, 1s, per Newcastle chaldron, nearly	- - - 0 5
Corporation of Newcastle	- - - 0 2
Corporation of London	- - - 1 2
Customs, London	- - - 8 0
Less a discount of 2½ per cent. or nearly	- - - 0 2½
	7 9½
	9 6½

So that since the commencement of Mr. Pitt's ministerial career, the duty has increased - - - **4 11½**

Which makes up the total amount **14 6**

Last winter, was, no doubt, very severe, and very long: the stock of coals was diminished in consequence:

The cellars of the town, the stores of the manufacturer, and the stocks of the trade, being quite exhausted in March, an extra demand is created to replenish these, as far at least as an average stock at any given time of the year; which I calculate to be—

Chaldrons	
In the cellars of house-keepers	- - - 50,000
In the stores of manufacturers	- - - 89,251
<i>Equal to one month's consumption, on the average per month of the last four years.</i>	
In the stocks of the trade:	
In barges	30,000
In warehouses	5,000
In the sheds of retailers	15,000
In country depôts in the line of the Thames	10,000
	60,000
	Tot. 149,251

Average monthly consumption of the last four years, 89,251 chaldrons; but the cold weather having continued till June, and the recently renewed activity of manufactories in which coals are used, will cause the monthly consumption of April, May, June, and October, to be more than this average; therefore say 95,000 chaldrons, multiplied by 4 - - - 380,000
 July, August, and September, also were probably more per month than an average summer consumption; therefore suppose 70,000 chaldrons per month, multiplied by 3 - - - 210,000

Total 739,251

To supply this demand, the number of cargoes was 3,280, of chaldrons 682,375, deficit 56,876 chaldrons.

We had lately occasion to report the opinion of a writer who complained that the union of many trades into one hand, enabled the party to undersell less fortunate tradesmen: the public papers have charged the high price of coals to the union of the mine-owner, the ship-owner, and the coal-merchant, in one hand. Either these arguments balance each other, or one must fail. Mr. Hills urges that "the gentlemen of Northumberland and Durham are very intelligent, alive to their interests, eager in commercial enterprize, fond of mining, and opulent: yet almost every transfer of coal-mining property, of late years, has been to London purchasers;—to persons quite new in the line." If this be true, then mining continues to be, what it ever was, a lottery, in which some lose and some win. We conjecture, without affecting to be deeply in the secrets of the coal-market, that much the same is the state of the trade in the port of London. The article is too bulky to be stored to a preposterous extent: the expence of demurrage is too heavy to keep coals on board of ship longer than necessary—(the usual allowance of time for sale, is the second day after arrival) and the spirit of emulation to get first to a market suffers no time to be lost after the cargo is completed, or during the passage. Exceptions must be allowed; but the general facts should guide opinion. After all, the power of capital reigns in this trade, as in others: the great capitalist can to a certain degree, affect the market. Yet we know not how to banish great capitalists from the market; for then in case of a glut, who will buy the commodity?—And if there be a difficulty in selling the commodity, who will risque the expence and trouble of resorting to that market again? Thus the supply would be really diminished, and the public would be far enough from being benefited.

The maxim of the merchants, addressed to the French minister, Colbert, seems to be the best advice on the whole: *Laissez nous faire.*

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

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WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ANTIQUITIES.

A new work, relative to the Antiquities of Great Britain, will appear in the beginning of this month, entitled the Antiquarian Itinerary. It will be published in monthly numbers: the first number will contain fourteen Engravings, with descriptions, in two sizes—demy 8vo. and foolscap 8vo.

No. 3 of "The Cathedral Antiquities of Great Britain," by Mr. Britton, will be published on the 1st. of February, and will consist of six Engravings, by J. and H. Le Keux, from Drawings by F. Mackenzie, of Salisbury Cathedral Church, with a portion of the History of the See. Two more numbers will be devoted to this church. Norwich Cathedral to follow that of Salisbury.

Mr. Britton's History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church, with eight Engravings, is nearly ready for publication.

Comte de Laborde, the learned author of "Voyage Pittoresque et Historesque de l'Espagne," in 3 vols. folio; and of other highly interesting works on Antiquities, History, &c. is now in London, and has with him a large collection of Drawings, Engravings, and Sketches of the ancient Architectural and Sculptural Monuments of France: he proposes to publish a series of these classed in chronological order.

ARCHITECTURE.

In the course of the ensuing Spring will be published, the Second Part of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, comprising public and private Edifices of the Ancients. Translated by William Wilkins, jun. M.A. F.A.S. author of the Antiquities of Magna Græcia; illustrated by numerous Engravings; with the History of the Rise, Progress, and decline of Architecture amongst the Greeks. This work is in imperial 4to, the Plates will be about forty in number, engraved by Lowry. Price to Subscribers Six Guineas.

BIOGRAPHY.

Archdeacon Coxé has in the press, Memoirs of the Great Duke of Marlborough, chiefly compiled from the papers and correspondence preserved at Blenheim.

The third and fourth Volumes of the Memoirs of the Margravine of Bareith, are in the press, and will appear early in 1815.

The Translation of the Secret Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, by one who never quitted him for fifteen years, is just ready for publication.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

At press, Elements of Latin Prosody, with Exercises and Questions, designed as an Introduction to the scanning and making Latin verse. For the use of Schools.

Mr. Bradley is preparing for the Press, an edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses, with English notes. For the use of Schools.

DRAMA.

Speedily will be published, in two Volumes Octavo, Shakspeare's Himself Again; or the Language of the Poet asserted; being a full, but dispassionate examen of the reading and interpretations of the later Editors. By Andrew Becket, Esq. The whole comprised in a series of Notes, Sixteen Hundred in number, and farther illustrative of the more difficult Passages in his Plays, to the various Editions of which, the present Volumes form a Supplement.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Sixteenth Edition of Brookes' General Gazetteer, with very considerable additions and improvements from various recent authorities, will soon appear.

In the press, and shortly will be published, the Fifth and last Volume of Thompson's Alcedo, or the Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies. Price of the five Volumes, 4to. seven guineas and a half; on the close of the subscription, it will be raised to ten guineas.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, in 4 vols. 8vo. dedicated to the Right Hon. Lord Melville, Maritime Geography and Statistics, or a description of the Ocean and its Coasts, Maritime Commerce, Navigation, &c. By James Hingston Tuckey, Commander in the Royal Navy. This Work will include the Natural History of the Ocean, the Nature and Appearance of the Sea Coasts, their Indentations, Promontories, Ports, Islands, Rivers, Shoals, &c. &c. Maritime Commerce, Fisheries, Marines; descriptive Sketches of the Inhabitants of the Coasts; the Productions, vegetable and animal, of Coasts and Islands; an Historical Essay on the Progress of Maritime Discovery, and on the Rise and Progress of the European Establishments and Commerce in Africa, Asia, and America; Hydrographical Division of the Globe; Explanation of Marine Geographical Terms; of Winds, with several Tables. The whole elucidated by Notes, and with an Alphabetical Index, by which and by marginal indications, the work will possess all the advantages of a

Gazetteer, without the repetitions inevitable in works of this latter nature.

HISTORY.

George Power, Esq. surgeon to the 23d regiment, has nearly ready for publication, in an octavo volume, a History of the Empire of the Musselmans in Spain and Portugal, from the first invasion of the Moors to their ultimate expulsion.

MATHEMATICS.

Thomas Myers, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has a Practical Treatise on finding the Latitude and Longitude at Sea, with Tables designed to facilitate the calculations, nearly ready for publication. The work will form one volume in 8vo. and comprise the most simple and commodious methods of performing all the requisite calculations with the assistance of the Nautical Almanac only.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Mr. Wm. Hey, Jun. surgeon to the General Infirmary at Leeds, will soon publish a Treatise on the Puerperal Fever, illustrated by cases.

A Series of Engravings of Cutaneous Diseases, illustrative of the principal genera and species described in the Practical Synopses published by Dr. Bateman, is preparing for publication.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

In January will be published, dedicated, by permission, to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, price to Subscribers 1l. to Non-Subscribers 1l. 5s. The Royal Military Calendar; containing (without comment) the Services of all General Officers living at the close of this Year. By John Philippart, Esq.

MISCELLANIES.

At press, the Literary and Scientific Calendar of the British Empire. For the Year 1814. To be continued annually.

A work by the late Bernardin St. Pierre, the well-known author of the "Studies of Nature," is expected to issue from the French Press in the course of the present month. It is entitled "Harmonie de la Nature," and is directed to present an illustration of the wisdom and beneficence of Providence in the works of Creation, by exemplifying many coincidences and aptitudes which do not occur to ordinary observers. A translation into English, from the proof-sheets is in progress.

In the press, and nearly ready, "Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London," first printed in 1754, now reprinted with Notes and Illustrations. This work is often quoted by Mr. Scott in his "Lady of the Lake," and said to be the only authentic record extant of the habits and manners described in "Waverley."

In the press and speedily will be published, by subscription, in one volume small octavo, *Village Conversations*, or the *Vicar's Fire-Side* (dedicated to Mrs. Hannah More). This production is designed to investigate the nature of good and evil,—in which the possession of the virtues, the enjoyment of the pleasures, and the regulation of the passions, are considered as increasing the sum of general happiness, or the more extended dissemination of good, the proportionate diminution of vice, and consequently of positive evil.

At press, an *Enlarged Series of "Extracts from the Diary, Meditations, and Letters of Mr. Joseph Williams of Kidderminster."*—This Edition is under the direction of Mr. B. Hanbury, a descendant of the Author, who has selected from Mr. W.'s multifarious MSS. additional matter, which it is expected will be received with equal approbation to that already published: those papers from which the new matter is derived not having fallen into the hands of the former Editor.

Shortly will appear, *Scripture Genealogy, Chronology, &c.* exhibiting in regular order the various families and tribes mentioned in the Bible, from Adam to the Birth of Our Saviour. The publication will consist of 35 Plates, embellished with occasional vignettes.

In the press, and speedily will be published, *An Easy System of Short-Hand*, exhibiting all the latest improvements, upon an entirely new plan, founded on long practical experience; from its simplicity, and facility of acquirement, peculiarly calculated for persons who study by themselves. Illustrated with plates. By James Mitchel, M. A. teacher of Short-hand.

A new edition is now in the press of the *Letters of Yorick*; to which is added, *Biographical Memoirs of the writers*, the late Rev. Mr. Sterne, and the celebrated Mrs. Draper.

Mr. John Scott, editor of the *Champion*, will soon publish, in an octavo volume, a *Visit to Paris*, in 1814.

The Rev. Henry Meen has in the press, *Selections from ancient writers*, sacred and profane, with translations and notes.

The Rev. Roger Ruding has ready for the press, *Annals of the Coinage of Britain*, and its dependencies, from the earliest authentic period to the end of the fiftieth year of his present majesty, illustrated by upward of 100 plates.

MUSIC.

Shortly will be published, the *Governess's Musical Assistant*; chiefly intended for the use of Governesses teaching, or superintending young persons on the piano-forte: explaining, by the most easy method, the use of the Clefs, Notes, Graces, Characters, &c.

&c. with appropriate preludes and lessons. By Joseph Coggins. 8s.

NOVELS.

In the course of the month will be published, in 3 vols. 12mo. *Guy Mannfring*; or, the *Astrologer*. By the author of *Waverley*.

Mr. C. G. Ward, author of the *Daughter of St. Omar*, and other works, has in the press, *The Son and the Nephew*, in 3 vols.

PHILOLOGY.

Proposals are in circulation for publishing, by subscription, in one volume 8vo. a *Grammar of the Arabic Language*, accompanied by a *Praxis* of the first three chapters of *Genesis*; with an analysis of the words, and a *Vocabulary*, in which the primary signification of each word is investigated and compared with the Hebrew. By the Rev. J. F. Usko, rector of Orsett, Essex. The terms of subscription are 15s. Some copies on large paper, price 1l. 5s. will be struck off for such only as subscribe. To be paid on delivery of the volume.

A new edition of the *Greek Testament*, with Griesbach's Text, is at press. It will contain copious notes from Hardy, Raphel, Kypke, Schleusner, Rosenmuller, &c. in familiar Latin; together with parallel passages from the Classics, and with references to Vigerus for idioms, and Bos for ellipses. By the Rev. E. Valpy, B. D. 5 vols. 8vo. A few copies on large paper. Will be published in March, 1815.

POETRY.

Mr. W. Smith of Sunderland has in the press a poem, entitled *British Heroism exemplified in the character of his Grace the Duke of Wellington*, and the brave Officers under his command in the East Indies, Portugal, Spain, and France.

Mr. James Hogg has a new poem nearly ready to appear, entitled *the Pilgrims of the Sun*.

Mr. Cottle has in forwardness at the press, *the Messiah*, a poem, in twenty-eight books.

In a few days will be published, price half-a-guinea in boards, a *Collection of Poems*, entitled *The Amatory Works of Tom Shuffleton, of the Middle Temple*.

Sir Wilibert de Waverley; or, the *Bridal Eve*, a poem, by Eliza S. Francis, author of "*The Rival Roses*," is at press.

Mr. Walter Scott's new poem of the *Lord of the Isles* will appear about the end of the month; and a series of *Illustrations*, from designs by Westall, are engraving in the first style of excellence.

The late Mr. Pratt left ready for the press a small volume of poems, under the title of *Pillow Thoughts*, written during his confinement after being thrown from his horse,

Lord Byron's Poetical Works, collected, and handsomely printed in four volumes, foolscap octavo, are nearly ready for publication.

A Second Edition of *The Sailor Boy*, in four cantos, illustrative of the Navy of Great Britain, by the author of the *Fisher Boy*, embellished with five highly-finished engravings from original paintings, will be ready early in this month.

THEOLOGY.

A new and correct edition of *Mason's Christian Communicant*; or, a Suitable Companion to the Lord's Supper, is now in the press, and will soon appear.

Dr. W. B. Collyer has commenced, at Salters'-Hall, London, a Course of Lectures on the Scripture Parables. These will be put to press immediately, and when published, will form the Fourth Volume of Dr. Collyer's Lectures.

The Christian Parent, by the late Ambrose Serle, Esq. is reprinting. A new edition is announced for publication, in January: it consists of short and plain discourses, concerning God, and the Works and Word of God.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Mr. Bingley's *History of Hampshire*, to be comprised in two folio volumes, will soon be committed to the press.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Second and concluding volume of the *Travels of Professor Lichtenstein*, in Southern Africa, which is nearly ready for publication, will comprize the continuation of the journey through the Karroos to Cape Town: a botanical tour to the district of Zwellendam, &c. a journey into the countries of the Bosjesmans, the Cozans, and the Beetjuans; an excursion to the borders of the Roggeveld; a journey to Bosjesweld and Gulbagh, and the return by St. Helena to Europe.

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WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

A *Defence of the Land-Owners*, and of the *Farmers of Great Britain*; and an *Exposition of the heavy Parliamentary and Parochial Taxation*, under which they labour; with a general view of the Internal and External Policy of the Country; in familiar letters from Agricultural Gentlemen in Yorkshire, to a Friend in Parliament. 7s.

A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, on the probable Effect of a great Reduction of Corn Prices, by Importation: upon the relative Condition of the State and its Creditors; and of Debtors and Creditors in general; 8vo, 3s.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland; comprising specimens of Architecture and Sculpture, and other vestiges of former Ages; together with Illustrations of remarkable Incidents in Border History and Tradition. By Walter Scott, Esq. Nine Parts, containing 54 plates, and forming the First Volume. Each Part, medium quarto, 10s. 6d.; imperial quarto, 16s.; India proofs, 1l. 11s. 6d. Sixteen Parts, forming Two Volumes, will contain One Hundred Engravings.

EDUCATION.

A *Synopsis of French Grammar*, by P. F. Merlet, 12mo.; price 2s. 6d. bound.

A *French Delectus*, or Sentences and Passages collected from the most esteemed French Authors, designed to facilitate a Knowledge of the French Tongue. By the Rev. Israel Worsley; 12mo. 4s. bound.

FINE ARTS.

A *Gallery of British Portraits*, containing those of distinguished and noble Personages, during the reigns of James I. Charles I. and under the Commonwealth; from original Pictures and Drawings not before engraven, with Biographical Notices, collected from the best Authorities, by James Caulfield. Parts I. and II. to be completed in six Parts 15s. plain, and 1l. 10s. colours, making one Volume royal quarto.

HISTORY.

The History of England, from the Norman Conquest to the accession of Edward the First, in two parts. Part I. the civil and political history. Part II. the literary history during that period. By Sharon Turner, F. S. A. 4to. 1l. 16s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A *Synopsis of the Law of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes*, with References to the Cases. By Moy Thomas, and J. H. Thomas, of Walbrook, Geuts. 8vo. 5s. 6d. or on a large sheet for counting-houses, &c. 5s.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

A *Dissertation on Gunshot Wounds*. By Charles Bell, Surgeon. Illustrated by seventeen engravings, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Morbid Anatomy of the Brain, in Mania and Hydrophobia; with the Pathology of these Diseases, collected from the papers of the late Andrew Marshal, M. D. To which is prefixed, a Sketch of his Life. By S. Sawrey, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, formerly Assistant Lecturer to Dr. Marshal. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Medico-Chirurgical Trausactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. The fifth volume (with eight plates, some coloured), 8vo. 18s. The first four volumes 3l. 5s.

Pathological Researches. Essay I. On Malformations of the Human Heart: illustrated by numerous cases, and five Plates, containing fourteen Figures, preceded by observations on the method of improving the Diagnostic part of Medicine. By J. R. Farre, M. D. royal 8vo. 7s. sewed.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Martial Achievements of Great Britain and her Allies, from 1800 to 1814, illustrated with accurate representations of the numerous glorious victories in which they have been engaged; accompanied with the Gazette, and other official documents. No. I. monthly, 4to. 4 Prints, 2l. 2s. large paper.

A Circumstantial Narrative of the Campaign in Russia, embellished with Plans of the battles of Moscow and Malo-Jaroslavitz. By Eugene Labaume, Captain of the Royal Geographical Engineers. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Narrative of the Retreat of the British Army from Burgos; with a brief sketch of the Campaign of 1812, and Military Character of the Duke of Wellington. By G. F. Burroughs, Esq. 5s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Campaigns of Napoleon Buonaparte. By E. Gifford, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 5s.

MISCELLANIES.

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Foreign Literary Gazette.

BIBLE SOCIETIES AND PRINTING.

Russian Bible Society.—The Bible Society of Petersburg, has printed, in the course of two years, 38,700 Bibles, in seven different languages; and the sub-divisionary Committees printed 31,500 Bibles, in four languages. The paper alone cost 90,000 roubles (about £.14,000.)

There are new editions of the Bible now printing at Warsaw, Posen, Thorn, and Cracow. This has appeared the more necessary, as since the creation and aggrandizement of the Duchy of Warsaw, the constitution of which has made the people free, more than a thousand parish schools have been built, and endowed by the liberality of the noble proprietors, to enlighten the industrious peasantry. These establishments have been made after a plan formed by the Commission of Public Instruction, under the presidency of Count Stanislaus Potocki. Editions of the Bible are also making at Rorsemienell, and at Wilna, in the Polonese and Lithuanian languages; and even at Samogitia, in the language of the country. It is gratifying to hear of this progress of light, for it is the true and certain path to liberty and happiness.

A Bible Society is now established in Lubeck.

The New Testament has been translated into the Chinese language, by the East India Company's Translator, at Canton, and printed: fifty copies have been brought to England.

BELGIUM.

Mr. Balthazar Solwys, a distinguished citizen of Antwerp, has resided above fifteen years in the East Indies; since his return to Europe, he has been employed in the description and the engraving of all the objects that struck his observation during this interesting voyage. This work, which, among a thousand others, does honour to Belgium, is destined to be the ornament of the class of Voyages to the East, in the great public Libraries of Europe. His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange having made the acquisition of this work, has presented it to the library of Antwerp. It is composed of four volumes in folio, and is entitled *The Hindoos*, or a description of their manners, customs, ceremonies, &c. drawn after nature, in Bengal, with 292 coloured plates, with descriptions

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in French and English, by Mr. Solwys, of Antwerp. His Royal Highness has appointed Mr. Solwys to the lucrative post of Captain of the Port of Antwerp, and of the Scheldt.

DENMARK.

Collection of Documents.

Dr. Wedel Simonsen, who had been ordered by the King of Denmark to travel into Fionia, has brought with him on his return, besides descriptions of the antiquities of the country he has visited, and historical supplements to the Atlas of Pontoppidan.—1st. 463 ancient monuments intended to be placed in the Museum at Copenhagen.—2d. 1104 manuscripts and documents for the Royal Archives.—3d. 1034 documents relative to individuals.—4th. 3000 other documents of various kinds, collected from public repositories.

The Norwegian Royal Society had proposed, among other prizes, one of one hundred crowns to the best machine intended for sowing grain in the most advantageous and ready manner, superior to the harrow and hoe, or to the English scarificator and extirpator. This machine must be suited for use in level countries, as well as among hills; it must be simple, and not expensive; it must deposit the seed at no greater depth in the earth than *an inch and a half*; and must require no greater power or longer time in operation than the common harrow.

New Musical Instrument.—The Danish mechanician Riffelsen, has invented a new instrument of music, which he calls *Hymnerophon*. It consists of great leaden prongs, moved by jacks, which fall from disks of tin fixed on a cylinder, that is turned by means of a wheel. The effect of the instrument depends on the manner of touching the jacks; and by this may be produced the tone of the flute, of the trumpet, or of a set of bells; and by a separate movement the rolling of a peal of thunder may be produced. The inventor gave a concert on this instrument at Copenhagen on the 25th of July, 1813.

The missionary Fuglsang, formerly settled at Tranquebar, is about to publish a memoir on the Sanscrit words, traces of which are found in the European languages, such as are derived from the Latin, and from the Gothic dialects. The number of words that he compares, amounts to *one hundred and thirty*; many of which, however, have been heretofore examined by Father Paulino da S. Bartholomeo, in his treatise *De Affinitate Linguae Zendica et Germanica*.

T

Professor Hartman, at Rostock, proposes to publish *Supplementa ad Schnurreri Bibliothecam Arabicam*. Besides the supplement itself, this work will contain three new memoirs—on Arabic writing—on Arabic coins—on many portions of Arabic text, which have been published in different periodical works.

GEORGIA.

Ancient Christian Establishment:—of what sect?—On the territory of the *Ingoushi*, a people of Caucasus, has been discovered an ancient church, substantially built, and well preserved; it has a gothic inscription on it. The sacred books preserved in this church, are also written in Gothic letters, and are held in such veneration, that they are adored at a distance, kneeling, by the devout;—who dare not enter a place so sacred, so venerable.

At Teflis in Georgia, a school of public instruction has lately been instituted, towards the support of which, the Emperor of Russia has allotted the annual sum of ten thousand rubles, to be secured on the revenue arising from the cultivation of silk. Those scholars which shew abilities and disposition for learning, are to be sent, at the expense of the crown, to Moscow and Petersburg, for the completion of their studies.

GERMANY.

Anatomic und Naturgeschichte des Drachen, &c.—Anatomy and natural history of the Dragon, by F. Tiedemann: published at Nuremberg in 1811, in 52 pages quarto, contains an anatomical description of the organs of feeling, of motion, of nutrition, of generation, of the system of circulation, and of the urinary passages of serpents. In the historical part the author proves that the ancients gave the name *draco*, dragon, to all large kinds of serpents: that winged dragons, and dragons with several heads, are mere creatures of the imagination; and that the true dragon has only been known in modern times.

*. Is the dragon of the apothecary's and chemist's sign, any other than the crocodile, to which wings have been added to express swiftness? Was not that creature included among serpents anciently? For an instance of the terror he occasions; vide the Extract from Mr. Salt's voyage to Abyssinia, in the present number.

The popularity lately given to the study of the structure of the human brain, par-

ticularly by the learned lectures of Dr. Spurzheim, among us, induces us to distinguish an important work, published at Tübingen, in 1812, in folio, comprised in 350 pages, with plates: it is intitled *De penitiori structura Cerebri Hominis et Brutorum*. Auct. J. et K. Wenzel: On the internal conformation of the Brain in Man and Animals. The learned authors divide their observations into twenty-five sections. They include birds and fishes, as objects of comparison; they add a microscopic analysis of the brain of mammiferous animals, birds, &c.; particular descriptions of the parts which compose the brain; of its cavities; of the union of the nerves with the brain; of its proportions, and of the proportions of the brain of animals to the human; of the progressive increase of the brain, and its differences at different periods of life. The whole is extremely respectable; and the plates are executed with great care, and even elegance.

In addition to the foregoing, must be noticed a work in the German language *Beobachtungen über den Hirnanhang, &c.* Observations on the appendix to the Brain among epileptic patients; a posthumous work of Mr. Joseph Wenzel, published by his brother, and accompanied by a notice of the lives of both brothers, by M. Professor Lucus. The author adduces twenty observations, in proof that the appendix to the brain, is always in a morbid state, in cases of idiopathic epilepsy.

Among the curious subjects of enquiry, interesting to naturalists as well as to others, a German writer has treated, in a work published at Leipsic, on the Prophets, or Foretellers of Weather in the Animal kingdom: *Die Wetterpropheten in Thierreich, &c.* It contains a general review of the animals which manifest symptoms of any kind, at the approach of atmospherical changes. The author ranges these—including those which are popularly reported to exhibit the same sensibility, in different degrees,—according to the system of Linnæus. He reckons 20 mammifera, 37 birds, 7 amphibia, 1 fish, 20 insects, and 3 worms. He avoids giving any authority to the superstitious and exaggerated accounts of the country people; or at least, he reduces them to their true value, and offers the result of facts known to himself, in consequence either of his own observations or experiments.

By way of conclusion, he forms the whole into thirty-five rules, established by his own knowledge; and which he presents as infallible, forming a part of meteorology, and rural economy.

It is likely that this subject experiences modifications in different climates; we have our doubts, whether all the rules which are correct enough in Germany, would be found worthy of dependence in England. A paper on this subject has already appeared in our pages; but it might be much improved, would some of our "excellent shots" commit their observations to writing.

Reflexionen über die Form, &c.—Reflections on the form, the position, and different degrees of brightness, or of obscurity of the matter that surrounds Comets, with general observations on the nature of those bodies. 50 pages, 8vo. with three plates.—By C. Vogel, Dresden.

Neue Ansicht über den Naturbau der Cometen, &c.—New views of the structure and nature of Comets, and particularly that of 1811: with observations on the form of their orbits, and reflections on the future destruction of the Earth, by one of those bodies.—By A. H. Gelpke. 8vo. 113 pages, with one plate, Leipsic.

Both these publications have been brought forward in consequence of the brilliant meteor of 1811. In the first of them, the author occupies himself chiefly in enquiries and speculations on the nature of comets, and their tail. The second contains a popular explanation of the known phenomena of comets, with conjectures on the nature of that matter which forms their tail: this the author supposes to be formed of luminous matter drawn from other celestial bodies, and principally from the sun.

It seems somewhat difficult, under this hypothesis, to account for the destructive effects of such a body on the earth: if, indeed, the comet were more dense than the earth, larger, and moving with greater velocity, it might certainly dash the earth to pieces; but if it be less firmly compacted, and its component parts but loosely adherent, then if it should strike the earth, it might envelope a great part of it in a new and extraordinary atmosphere; it might on the ocean make a mighty splash; or on the land it might kick up a pretty dust;—but that it would turn the earth out of its course, does by no means follow. Dr. Herschell supposes from the slightly adhesive powers of the parts in the comet referred to, that they are little other than

congeries of vapours, and may after a while exhaust themselves, and become invisible, and at last, extinct. This was the opinion of the ancients. At such weak instruments have mankind been terrified!

There can be no doubt on the endeavours of Holland to re-establish her commerce in the most extensive sense, certainly including that which she carried on in the East. This gives additional importance to the history of her commerce in times past, a subject that has been treated at some length by M. Saalfeld, in his *Geschichte, &c.* History of the Dutch Colonies in the East Indies; printed at Göttingen. The author proposes to include the history of all the colonies settled by Europeans. He has already treated on the Portuguese colonies, and now he proceeds to relate the history of the establishment of the Dutch in the East. He describes the attempts made in opposition to the Portuguese, from 1595 to 1610, at which time the first Governor-General, Pieter Both, was appointed. The whole number of Governors General since was thirty-three: the series closes in Van Overstraaten. The history of the Dutch Commerce follows; including the islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Celebes, the Moluccas, Banda, Ceylon, the factories at Surat, on the Malabar coast, on the Coromandel coast, and at Bengal. The whole is closed by a history of the attempts made to establish commercial relations with China and Japan; also with Persia, by Bender Abassi; and with Arabia, by Mocha. The volume concludes with the history of the commerce maintained with the Cape of Good Hope, till the time of its conquest by the English.

We do not find that the author has had access to new and authentic documents; nevertheless, we think a work affording a general view of European commerce in the East, is likely, at the present moment, to be favourably received.

HOLLAND.

The Society of the Sciences at Haarlem, repeats four questions which it had proposed: among them are,

"How far may the fertility of lands, cultivated, or not cultivated, be determined from the plants which grow naturally upon them?"

"How far does our knowledge extend on the subject of the flowing of the sap of certain trees and shrubs in the spring season; as for instance, that of the vine, of

poplars, of the elm, the beech, and others?"

"What are the advantages of frost and snow, considered with respect to useful plants?"

The society offers a double medal of gold, value 300 florins, to whoever shall furnish the most complete and perfect Chymical Analysis of Plants; and shall at the same time describe the most ready methods for making such analysis.

RUSSIA.

A general re-organization of the establishments for public instruction, and of the schools, in the countries that have suffered, as the seat of war, is in progress, and considerably advanced. Many professors from the University of Dorpat have been called to this duty, and distributed for the purpose on different points of the Empire.

The Abbé Eder has left as a legacy to the Gymnasium of Cronstadt, his library, with a considerable collection of minerals and shells.

The Mahometans established in Russia have schools in every village where they reside; and in the towns they have also formed school establishments for their daughters. Many of the peasants, and almost all the tradesmen of this religion have a copy of the Koran, and so has also every mosque. Some among them possess small collections of historical manuscripts, and are sufficiently well acquainted with the history of their country, and that of neighbouring States. Those among their youth who are destined to the services of their religion, frequent the Gymnasiums and Mahometan schools of Buecharia, where the Turkish, Russian, and Tartarian languages are taught. It may be said of these Mahometans, and of the Tartar subjects of Russia generally, that they are naturally of a mild, peaceful, serious, and civil disposition; that they readily direct their talents to trade and business of any kind; that they are lofty, indolent to a certain degree, without however, being idlers; that they are temperate, cleanly, and hospitable.

The Christians and Pagans among the Russian Tartars, are ignorant and superstitions.

At Irkutsk, the capital of Siberia, distant 832 miles from Petersburg, are reckoned 16,000 inhabitants, and 1,390 houses. It is the seat of an Archbishopric, a seminary, several schools, a library, and a school for teaching navigation. In this last institution youth are taught whatever belongs to the sea service; also the Chinese, Japanese,

and Tartarian languages, in order to qualify them to act as interpreters in voyages for purposes of commerce in China, Japan, and the Southern Islands.

At Tobolsk, a city distant from Petersburg 445 miles, are reckoned nearly 17,000 inhabitants, and about 2,300 houses. There is a school for the Tartar language, a seminary, a Greek archbishopric, an establishment for printing, and a Russian theatre. A manufactory of Surgeon's instruments is also established in this city, with an office for inoculation, (or rather, for vaccination).

At Petersburg are established *fourteen* printing offices, three of which belong to the Senate, to the Synod, and to the College of War. Among the others appertaining to the academies, or open to the public, there is one which prints works in the Tartar language, and one which prints music.

The foreign booksellers and libraries are *thirteen* in number; the Russian establishments of the same description, amount to nearly thirty. In these last, their books are sold completely *bound*; but they are mostly very dear in price.

There are many reading rooms, containing the best works on the subjects of history, literature, and voyages and travels. The journals and other newspapers, and vehicles of intelligence are but few, and apparently not very popular.

Besides the great public libraries, there are more than twenty considerable libraries belonging to individuals; some of these are very extensive; as those of Daschkoff, of Schouwloff, Stroganoff, Czernitscheff, Betskoi;—of the princes Kurakoff, Jussupoff, Repuin, &c.

Among them is most famous the collection of manuscripts formed by M. Dubrowski, and afterwards bought by the Emperor. It contains a great number of memoirs, and of original letters written by Sovereigns, by ministers of state, and by the most celebrated men of learning in Europe.

The cabinet of Count Czernitscheff contains a great quantity of pictures, and engravings, most of them extremely rare and valuable; also works in sculpture, both ancient and modern, engraved gems, casts and models. Those of Count Razomoussky, and of Prince Galitzin, are equally rich in most respects, but the last, especially in mineralogy. The cabinet of engravings collected by Count Olsuwieff is regarded as the most considerable in that line of art, and yields only to the Imperial Cabinet of Engravings.

SIBERIA.

Antiquities.—The excavations and diggings into the ancient tombs in Siberia, are continued with diligence: the antiquities found in them are sent in succession to Petersburg. These remains of one of the most powerful people of the earth consist, for the greater part, of articles made of massive gold; they are found in drinking vessels, vases, diadems, military decorations, cuirasses, shields, ornaments for the head, idols and images of animals. The taste and elegance of the workmanship of these articles leads to the presumption that they have been wrought, in times posterior to Ghengis Khan, and under his successors; though by foreign artists.

SWEDEN.

The University of Upsala has received from the Prince Royal, the assurance of a new building to be erected for the purposes of a library.

New Translation of the Bible.

An entirely new and complete Translation of the Bible, into the Swedish language, is now in progress; for the purpose of serving as the basis of future expositions, and public preaching by the ministers of the gospel. The New Testament was put to press at the beginning of 1812, and by this time is nearly or quite completed. The Diet of the kingdom has also approved a new liturgy, composed according to the better knowledge and spirit of the present day; which is to be used in all the Churches of the kingdom. A new edition, also entirely revised and recomposed throughout, of the established Lutheran catechism, has been published by authority, together with a new book of Hymns, to be used in public worship.

Stockholm.—The academy of sciences has lately chosen as members, in foreign countries, Dr. Wollaston, Secretary of the Royal Society, at London; Dr. Herschell, the astronomer; Blumenbach, professor, at Gottingen; Hausmann, professor in that city; Glynn, physician, in England, and Lasteyrie, at Paris.

Dr. Reimann having had an opportunity of dissecting a female Hyæna, has published an account of his observations, at Berlin, in 23 pages quarto. There was no other treatise on the subject extant, except that of Daubenton, which is not only incomplete, but susceptible of improvements and corrections. The species dissected was of the *Hyæna striata*. Professor Rudolphi directed the operations.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE
FROM THE
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

STATE OF ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN
THE EAST.

An Address has lately appeared in the Calcutta papers, in support of these Missions, from which the following is an extract.

"The Catholic Missionaries, who now, through their agent deputed hither, apply to the public of Calcutta, were originally attached to the Society of Foreign Missions in France. The unhappy distractions of their native country involved them in its consequent distress, deprived them of the property subservient to their efforts in the cause of Christianity, and cut them off from the resources on which they had till then been accustomed to depend. The charitable contributions of the inhabitants of Mexico enabled them to replace their losses by a slender fund, which the unvarying economy and attention of fifteen years had rendered adequate to the support of the Mission: the same care had even added to the original supply, and the progressive nature of the expences seemed to be accompanied by the augmentation of their means. It has pleased Providence to check the current of their prosperity; and to reduce them, in one moment, from comparative affluence to more than their former poverty. The late conflagration at Penang, comprehending the most valuable part of the property of the Society, has again annihilated their resources, and frustrated their hopes.

The establishment of the Catholic Missionaries at Pulo Penang, was founded with a view to provide the natives of the adjoining regions, as Siam, Tonquin, Cochin, and China, with preachers of the true faith from amongst themselves; to instruct youths from those countries in the principles of our holy religion, and send them forth to disseminate its blessings: to rear in this way a succession of labourers in the divine field, who should occupy the vacancies which age and infirmity are busily producing in the original Mission, and who, going amongst people of similar habits and tongues, would be listened to with greater complacency; and most fervently do we hope with greater effect. The state of the Mission, and the establishment

at Penang, will best explain our motives, and justify our expectations.

Of the original Missionaries, *thirty* only remain: most of them laden with years, and resigned to infirmity.—Under their guidance and controul about 120 priests, natives of the East, discharge the duties of the clerical function, in spite of danger and difficulty, amongst 200,000 Christians, in the populous empire of China, and the surrounding kingdoms. The ministers described were educated in seminaries attached to each principal station of the Mission, and dependent upon the exertions of the superintending Missionary.—To obviate the consequences necessarily connected with this arrangement; such as the decay of the seminary, upon the death or departure of its chief, and the desertion of ministers, where there was a want of instruction; it was considered advisable to form one principal seat of tuition; and Penang, for the conveniences of situation and the protection of an enlightened government, was the place selected. A seminary was established there under the regulation of three of the original Missionaries; and a number of youths, chiefly Chinese, were instructed and maintained there at the expense of the Society. The cost also of bringing them from their native country, and their conveyance thither, was similarly provided for. The progress of the institution was such as to gratify anticipation, and to encourage the prospect of future utility and success. The expenses of the establishment were mostly defrayed by the profits arising from the rent of several houses in the town, in the purchase of which the little property of the Missionaries had been vested. These houses were within the limits of the late destructive fire, and their loss is a blow as heavy as unexpected. Not to mention the ruin of their prospects, the Missionaries have but ill preserved the means of their own support: and they are wholly destitute of resources for maintaining their helpless pupils at Penang, or sending them back to their country, and to their friends. In this embarrassment and distress, the success of this appeal to British munificence, is their sole dependence. The whole amount of their loss is too heavy to be replaced; and they solicit only such assistance as is calculated to relieve: any contribution therefore, however limited its extent, as it will tend to remove their wants, will have a claim upon their gratitude. They have also to state, that the assistance they may receive will be attended with beneficial effects beyond those which might at first appear to result from its amount. The ground lately occu-

pied by the Missionaries, they still retain; and many articles, rescued from the late fire, might again be found of service.

They would not wish, however, to affect indifference to the interests of Society, nor to disclaim the desire of the power of being serviceable to a commercial community. They could cite many instances where, in consequence of the success of their labours, ships manned or navigated by Europeans, have found friendly reception and assistance, formerly closed by barbarous prejudice and peril against their vessels and their trade. The Christian Converts issuing from the school of the Catholic Mission, and spreading themselves through countries where Europeans are little known or encouraged, carry with them sentiments the most favourable to their brethren of the West, with an inclination to oppose or correct impressions to their disadvantage.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

This has been begun nearly three years. The object of it is to instruct children in the Scriptures both in the Bengalee and English Languages, as well as in writing and accounts. The advantages attending it in a city like Calcutta are very great.—Multitudes of natives, who bear the name of Roman Catholics, but who are in reality as ignorant of the Scriptures as were their idolatrous ancestors, by means of the instructions given to their children, gain some knowledge of the Gospel themselves. They sometimes come to the school, and attend worship in the Bengalee Language, which they understand better than any other; and at other times their children carry home their Testaments, and talk of passages which they have committed to memory; and thus the Gospel makes it way into those dark recesses, which it would be impossible to reach. There are from three to four hundred children on the books of the school; but sickness and other circumstances seldom allow more than two-thirds of them to attend at once. The school-room built for them, and entered upon the beginning of the year, is, however, capable of containing eight hundred children.

The encouragement it has met with from all ranks of people, has been such as will clear off a debt of 5000 rupees, and carry us through full half of this year.

A small school of the same kind has been set up at Serampore, for the sake of the poor native Roman Catholics there. This is supported and conducted by the youths of the Mission Family and School; the expenses are defrayed by a small monthly

contribution from each of them; and they appoint one of the eldest among them to conduct it from month to month. In this school the Scriptures are taught both in English and Bengalee, together with writing and accounts in both languages. Classes of boys have here written a whole Gospel in three or four months, by writing a few verses daily. The children taught amount to nearly forty.

We have endeavoured this year to increase the number of our schools in which the Scriptures are taught in the native languages. At *Taldanga*, about ten miles west of Serampore, a school has been begun for several months, and the number of children amounts to about thirty. At *Vidyavatee* too, in the midway between Serampore and Taldanga, another is lately begun, which contains about thirty. Others are also established, in all about thirty schools: the number of children is estimated at nearly a thousand.—*Extract from Report by the Baptist Mission in India.*

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

New South Wales Society for affording Protection to the Natives of the South Sea Islands, and promoting their Civilization.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Colony of New South Wales, held at Sydney, Dec. 20, 1813, pursuant to requisition,

WILLIAM GORE, ESQ. PROVOST-MARSHALL, in the Chair;

the Rev. Samuel Marsden stated the necessity and the objects of such a society; the establishment of which was unanimously voted.

"The object of this society shall be, to afford protection and relief to the natives of the South Sea Islands, who may be brought to Port Jackson, and to defend their just claims on the masters and owners of the vessels who bring them, and to see justice done to their persons and property; and also to instruct them in the principles of Christianity, and in the different branches of agriculture; and in such other simple arts as may best lead to their civilization and general improvement.

"No native of the South Sea Islands shall reside with any person in this settlement, without the consent of the general committee, when once received under the protection of this society.

"A committee of three members, chosen annually from the general body, shall be appointed to hear all the complaints of the South Sea islanders, against the owners,

masters, or crews of vessels: and to bring such owners, masters, or crews before a court of justice, whenever it may be deemed necessary so to do."

This institution owes its existence to the deep interest which Mr. Marsden has long felt in the civilization and conversion of the islanders of the South Seas: he writes to the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, dated Parramatta, March 15, 1814:

"A few months ago, I received information that the master of a vessel from Port Jackson had treated a New Zealander very ill, by beating him cruelly, stripping him naked, and taking from him what little property he had acquired, by acting as a sailor on board. These acts took place in the Bay of Islands. I wrote an official letter to the Governor, (a copy of which I herewith transmit,) when the master of the vessel arrived, requesting that his Excellency would cause an inquiry to be made, which was accordingly done. I immediately brought forward another master of a vessel upon a similar charge. The facts which I circumstantiated, induced his Excellency to issue a proclamation for the protection of the natives of the South Sea Islands! and to require all masters of vessels, who clear out of this port, to enter into a bond, that they will not commit any of those acts of fraud and violence upon the natives. In this case I obtained the utmost of my wishes.

"Governor Macquarrie has always very readily met my wishes, and interposed his authority whenever requested so to do.

"The attention of those in authority would not have been awakened to the sufferings of the natives of the South Sea Islands, unless some great crimes had been committed. Those crimes will produce the effect. His Excellency assured me, that he would write both to the Governor-General of India, and also to his Majesty's Ministers, to request that they will not allow any vessel to sail, either from England or India to these seas, till the masters had entered into the necessary bonds for their good conduct towards the natives. From this you will see that the Missionaries will be more secure from the hand of violence, than they could otherwise have been."

The Governor accepted the office of Patron, and the Lieutenant-Governor that of President: the Deputy Commissary-General was appointed Treasurer, and the Rev. S. Marsden, Secretary. Benefactions to the amount of about 200*l.* were contributed, and annual subscriptions of about 50*l.* All the more distant settlements were invited to support this Philanthropic Society.

The same Rev. Gentlemen also writes, June 18 and 23:—

"In New Zealand, the natives are getting on with their cultivation, and have now plenty of maize and pigs; with potatoes and other vegetables. The wheat which I sent a few months since, is growing very well. Duaterra has a perfect knowledge of the cultivation of maize and wheat: bread will be a wonderful advantage to these poor Islanders, and be a means of preventing their civil wars."

"I have an intention to instruct the two young Chiefs, now with me, in agriculture; and to teach them to make an axe or a hoe. Agriculture will make the way clear for the missionaries: it will find employment for the natives, and furnish them with the means of support. If they are once instructed in this useful knowledge, New Zealand will become a great country."

"I wish the Society would send me out for them a few axes, hoes, spades, saws, common knives, fish-hooks, needles, and such useful articles, as soon as they can; and, at the same time, a few tin pots and iron pots; and a hand-wheat-mill, for them to grind their wheat. These things will be of incalculable value to them, and will have the best effect. They will now give a large hog for a small axe, and a bag of potatoes for a small bit of iron-hoop, that they can fasten into the end of a rod to work with."

"I think the natural flax of New Zealand would be a valuable article of commerce. Any quantity of it may be procured. I have enclosed a few threads of it."

"The natives of New Zealand have no means of obtaining justice but the law of retaliation; and to this law, like all other uncivilized nations, they will resort, whenever they feel themselves injured or oppressed." The fatal loss of the Boyd and the Parramatta, and the murders of their captains and crews, and of several crews belonging to boats of different vessels, were occasioned by the unprovoked cruelties of the Europeans. It rarely happens that an opportunity offers, in this colony, of bringing the guilty to punishment; the ships that visit New Zealand, when they have completed their cargo, very frequently proceeding direct to Europe or America, without touching at Port Jackson. On this account, those who have injured the natives of that island have either been cut off, in the moment of personal revenge, by the enraged party, or else have escaped with impunity.

Mr. Marsden, writing officially to the governor, states some very striking facts: he

shews that the misconduct of the Europeans occasioned them to be murdered in one instance; in another, occasioned the loss of a vessel, as the natives would not assist in his distress, a captain who had ill treated them. He proceeds—

"Though these people may not possess much, yet their little is their all. Europeans have no right to land on their island to destroy their plantations of potatoes and other vegetables, strip them naked of their garments, and ill-treat and murder them if they dare to resist such lawless oppression. In addition to the charge which I wish to exhibit against Mr. Lasco Jones, I shall be happy to bring forward two or three respectable witnesses, who have been at New Zealand, and are acquainted with the situation of the natives, to state, for your Excellency's information, what they know of the treatment which the New Zealanders have received from the masters and crews of vessels."

They are a noble race of men, and capable of every mental improvement. They would soon learn our simple arts, and form habits of industry. This I am fully convinced of from the knowledge I have of their character and endowments."

OBSERVATIONS ON PARTICULAR PASSAGES
IN DR. CLARKE'S TRAVELS IN EGYPT,
&c.—London, 1814.

Celebrity is the high road to authority. The celebrity already acquired by Dr. Clarke, with the station he occupies in one of our Universities, renders it extremely probable, that his sentiments on subjects with which he may justly claim an extensive acquaintance, may at length become commanding and authoritative. Before that takes place, it is prudent to examine such of them as appear dubious; and to correct such of them as appear to be erroneous. His acknowledged learning will suffer nothing from such investigation: his well earned fame need fear no diminution from candid scrutiny of his sentiments.

It might be thought, on the first mention of the subject, that nothing could be a matter of more perfect indifference to us, at this time of day, than an enquiry into the character and talents of the builders of the Egyptian Pyramids, with the questions to which such enquiry unavoidably gives occasion. The fact, however, is otherwise: few propositions dependent on history, or historical evidence, are more strongly allied to principles on which we rely as the rudiments and leading articles of our faith.

We have repeatedly expressed our wish that some learned pen would favour the world with a demonstrative view of the evidence derivable from existing monuments, in corroboration of certain facts of great importance, detailed or alluded to in the course of Scripture history. While the Arch of Titus exists at Rome, those may deny the destruction of Jerusalem by that Emperor, who *can*; every rational mind will honestly confess for itself that it *cannot*. The discovery of a race of Jews in India, who consider themselves as descendants from ancestors expelled their country by Nebuchadnezzar, confirms the Scripture account of that calamity, no less in reference to the dispersion of the Hebrew race, than to the fate of their capital city. And now, if it could be proved that the Pyramids of Egypt, also, must be reckoned among existing evidences, in support of the general subject of Scripture veracity, then has Providence preserved such a number of independent witnesses in favour of the Bible, as no other book in the world can appeal to. I shall add, in explanation of this hint, that the existence of the Dead Sea confirms the history of the destruction of Sodom; and the discoveries lately made at Babylon confirm what is related to us in the sacred pages, concerning that prodigious undertaking. Deeper into antiquity we cannot go: these instances are far beyond the reach of what, in estimating profane authorities, we have been accustomed to call credible history.

It was, perhaps, by some such feeling that Dr. Clarke was excited to direct his investigation of the Pyramids, and to form that hypothesis which his learned and interesting volume has presented to his reader. After observing that "the Epocha of the origin of the Pyramids was unknown when the first Greek Philosophers travelled into Egypt—that, they are even now more antient than the age of the earliest writers whose works have been transmitted to us,"—the Dr. proposes the following questions:

"1. Who were the *inhabitants* of this part of Egypt in the remote period to which these monuments refer?

2. Is there any thing in the Pyramids, as they now appear, which corresponds with any of the known customs of *this people*?

3. Did any thing occur in the history of the *same people* which can possibly be adduced to explain the present violated state of the principal pyramid?

4. Doth any record or tradition attribute the origin of the Pyramids to *this people*, or to a period equally remote with that of their residence in Egypt?"

In the course of his answers to these questions the Dr. finds cause to think that the *inhabitants* were the Israelites dwelling in Egypt under Joseph:—that the *coffin* or *Sonos* still remaining in the great Pyramid, agrees with that into which, say the Septuagint, the body of Joseph was put—that Joseph's body, being placed in this Pyramid, as its sepulchre, the Pyramid was forcibly opened for the purpose of removing the body from thence, in compliance with the oath which that Patriarch had exacted from his brethren, and his descendants, to be executed when God should deliver them from Egypt. He adds,

"No other pyramid has been thus opened; neither is it probable that any such violation of a sepulchre would ever have been formerly tolerated; so sacrilegious was the attempt held to be among all the nations of antiquity, Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, and Romans. At the same time, there are many weighty arguments against the opinion that such a stupendous pyramid would have been erected by Joseph's posterity over his remains, even if they had worshipped him as a God, when it was known that his body was not intended to remain in the country: but the honours paid to the dead in Egypt were in certain instances, as it is evident, almost beyond our conception; and there is no saying what, in a century and a half, the piety of some hundred thousand individuals might not have effected, especially when aided by the Egyptians themselves, who equally revered the memory of Joseph, although they became, at last, inimical to his descendants.

.....

"For the record, we have only to refer to Josephus; who expressly states it as one of the grievous oppressions which befel the Hebrews after the death of Joseph, that they were compelled to labour in building Pyramids; and the curious memorial, as given by the Jewish Historian, is sustained by collateral evidence in the books of Moses. The principal labour of the Israelites is described in Exodus to be a daily task of making bricks, without being allowed a requisite portion of straw for their manufacture. The mere circumstance of six hundred thousand persons being employed at the same time in making bricks, affords of itself a proof that the building for which these materials were required could be of no ordinary magnitude. This happened too after the death of one of the kings of Egypt, at which time, it is said, they began "to sigh by reason of their bondage." It is therefore very probable that the pyramid at which they laboured was the sepulchre of this king: this is matter of

conjecture; although it may be added, that one of the Pyramids near Saccára is built of bricks, containing chopped straw.

"Upon these premises, thus derived from sources that are not liable to the objections urged by Pauw, being wholly independent of any notions which he supposes the Greeks to have blended with their accounts of the Pyramids, the following conclusions may perhaps appear to be warranted:

1. That the Hebrews inhabited Egypt in the period to which the Pyramids may be referred.

2. That the Pyramids contain an existing document corresponding with the mode of interment practised by this people, and were therefore intended as sepulchres.

3. That the present state of the principal pyramid may possibly be owing to the circumstance related in their history, of the removal of Joseph's reliques from the *Soros* in which they had been preserved.

4. That from the records of Jewish and Egyptian historians, as well as from the traditions of the country, we may attribute the origin of some of the Pyramids to the Hebrews themselves; and may assign to others a period more remote than the age in which this people inhabited Egypt."

Such are the answers given by Dr. Clarke to his questions. As I believe that the Israelites really *did* build the pyramids, I shall strengthen the Dr.'s arguments by evidence to which he has not alluded.

The first testimony entitled to respect, is the mention by Herodotus of the shepherd *Philitis*; [*Philistia*?] he says, "The Egyptians were exposed to every species of oppression and calamity under *Cheops* and *Chephren*. . . For the memory of these two monarchs they have so extreme an aversion, that they are not willing to mention their names. They call their Pyramids by the name of the shepherd *PHILITIS*, who at that time fed his cattle in those places." This name should seem to commemorate a shepherd who came from *Philistia*, and resided in Egypt for a time;—and, why give his name to the Pyramids, unless he or his family had built them?

Diodorus Siculus affords us further light. He reports of the Egyptians. . . "They say the first Pyramid was erected by *Armeus*, the second by *Ammosis*, the third by *Inaron*."

* To render this more sensible to the eye of the scholar, I subjoin the original Greek:—

..... Τὴν μάλιστα ποιεῖται λεγούσιν Ἀραμαιοὶ [Ἀραμαιοὶ] τὴν δὲ δευτέραν Ἀμμωσιν, τὴν δὲ τρίτην Ἰναρόνα. — *Diod. Sic. lib. i. Sect. 2.*

For *Armeus* read *Arameus* (the Syrian,) which agrees with the *Philitis*, or *Philistia* of Herodotus. — Pronounce the Hebrew names as they appear to have been pronounced, Exod. vi. 26, 27—*hu Moussin*, or *hu Mousch*, for *Ammosis*; and *Inaron* as *hun Arona*. The similarity, after so many ages and variations by such different languages, is striking.

In the Indian records, the monarch reported to have built the Pyramids, is named *Rucmavatsa*, pronounced *Ruchmaus*, which closely approaches the *Roughnesses* or *Ramesses*, of Exod. i. 11. xii. 37. and the character of this king is that of an oppressor, who succeeded to the throne of Egypt, conquered by his grandfather, whose name is written *Timuvatsa*, pronounced *Tinaus*, who was not of the Royal race of Egypt. He was a Hindoo.

Neither has tradition on the spot been wholly silent on this subject: it affords some evidence:—as, for instance;

Dr. Pocock, quoted by Dr. C. observes, that the brick Pyramid, three miles and a half south of the Pyramids of Saccara, is called in Arabic *Kloub-el Menshieh*, the bricks of *Menshieh*. It is mentioned by Herodotus. Now this *Menshieh* in Hebrew letters, is exactly the *Manassch* * of Judges xviii. 30. where we read that Jonathan, son of Gershom, son of *Manasseh*, accompanied the tribe of Dan. That Moses had a son named *Gershom*, is clear, from Exod. ii. 22; and that this *Manasseh* was that Moses, has been a constant opinion, though from the [singular] raised position of the letter *n* in the Hebrew copies, it has been charged on the Jews that they intended to disguise the fact, on account of the idolatry committed by this Jonathan his grand-son. But, what if *Manasseh* or *Menshieh* were his proper Hebrew or national name? As we know that *Moses* was a name imposed on him by Pharaoh's daughter, Exod. ii. 10. because, said she, I drew him out of the water." If, then, *Moses* and *Menshieh* be the same person, and this Pyramid be named "the Bricks of *Menshieh*, or *Mosca*," then this appellation affords additional evidence that tradition might preserve the names of the builders of these structures to the day of Diodorus Siculus, and Herodotus, since it has preserved one of these names to many centuries later. All this corroborates the express testimony of Josephus. From the Arab writers we receive no assistance; for, that these structures

* מנשה מן שח. מ נ ש ח ה: which may be read either *Menshieh* or *Manasseh*.

existed before Adam, as some among them affirm, I suppose may lawfully be doubted, or even denied.

Dr. Clarke is extremely mistaken in his assertion that "six hundred thousand persons were employed at the same time in making bricks." Herodotus tells us, they worked ten thousand at a time, and were relieved every three months." With this agrees the three months during which period the mother of Moses was able to conceal her infant, and no longer: also, the immense herds possessed by the Israelites; also, the exemption of some among them from labour, &c. And further,

We find the multitude, when in the wilderness, Numb. xi. 5. regretting "the fish which they did eat in Egypt gratis, the cucumbers, the melons, the leeks, the onions, the garlic;"—this receives explanation from Herodotus, who reports, that on the pyramid was an inscription, "expressing that the radishes, [leeks, perhaps, of S.S.] onions, and garlic, consumed by the labourers, cost 1,600 talents of silver." A coincidence deserving remark; I might say, confidence.

The purposes for which these buildings were constructed, are traced by Dr. Clarke, under the idea of their being tombs; and having been accustomed, in the course of his travels, to the examination of such monuments in every stage, he has detected some not before noticed, as such, in Egypt; and has shewn the progress of this kind of sepulchre from the rude mound and heap of stones to the finished Pyramid, by a very satisfactory figure.

Not that he has, perhaps, formed an adequate idea of these immense masses in a finished state: for, although he has seen many smaller pyramidal tombs, with pillars, or stele upon them, it has not occurred to him that such a pillar as Pompey's at Alexandria was but of fit proportions to complete the figure intended by these wonderful sepulchres. Yet, why not? the proportions may startle us;—nevertheless, all the proportions are actually in existence; and so are the materials, were they but united. How far the unfinished state of the top of the great Pyramid, indicates an intention to add a pillar so colossal, I pretend not to determine: but, I know that the French architects have seized the idea; and that the Pyramid constructed by the French army, under their directions, at Zeist, in Holland, is terminated, and very handsomely, by a tall obelisk, which appears to be strikingly appropriate to the figure and mass of the whole.

So far, I have endeavoured to support Dr. Clarke in his opinion that the ancient

Israelities were the builders of the Pyramids, still objects of our wonder, and likely to astonish future ages, no less than ourselves.—On the question, whether one of these structures may have been the sepulchre of the patriarch Joseph? I am under the necessity of differing from him; for which I propose to assign reasons in a future paper.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

FIDELIS.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE ON THE
MASSACRE OF THE TURKISH TROOPS,
BY ORDER OF BUONAPARTE, AT JAFFA.

It is well known to our Readers, that a controversy of some duration was maintained by the *Panorama* against a number of Opponents, who denied, or disbelieved, the accounts published, respecting the inhuman cruelty of Napoleon, in murdering his Turkish prisoners. We adduced what we thought sufficient authority to establish the fact;—British officers, who having served in the East, were astonished at the obstinate disbelief they found in England;—and to say truth, scarcely any where else. At length, an eye-witness of the fact, a Frenchman, an Officer of the Commissariat of the French Army, M. Miot, has published what he saw. The work is entitled *Memoires pour Servir à l'Histoire des Expéditions en Egypte et en Syrie. Deuxième Edition: revue, corrigée, et augmentée d'une Introduction, d'une Appendice, et de Faits, qui n'ont pu paraître sous le dernier Gouvernement.*

It is very likely that other testimony may also be communicated to the world, in support of truth, and in demonstration of the accusation. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the publication of the written Order for poisoning his sick troops at Jaffa. It is understood that the document still exists; the motive for keeping it private, we conclude, must now give way to an act of justice. In the mean while, accounts of witnesses who beheld the destruction of the Turks, will probably reach us and, put even incredulity itself to the blush;—but, whoever is forced to acknowledge conviction of a fact so notorious, will

find not the smallest shelter for hesitation on the subject of another fact, which implies a waste of life in number not amounting to one-tenth; and under circumstances of disease not free from danger, individual and general. IT IS MASTER-STROKES SUCH AS THESE WHICH MARK THE GREAT MAN!!!

M. Miot says,

"If I have determined, in writing this work, to abstain from passing judgment on the actions of a man who will be judged by posterity, I have also pledged myself to reveal every circumstance which can enlighten the world with regard to him. It is but justice, therefore, to recal the motives which were alleged by Buonaparte at the time, in order to justify the cruel resolution by which he decided the fate of the prisoners taken at Jaffa,—and which was apparently prompted by the following considerations:—

"The army, already weakened by the sieges of El-Arisch, and of Jaffa, was still more so by sickness, whose ravages became every day frightful.—Subsistence was procured with extreme difficulty, and the difficulty was increased by the hostile feelings of the inhabitants. To feed the prisoners, if kept with the army, was not only to multiply our wants, but to embarrass our movements:—to shut them up, on the other hand, in Jaffa, would not have relieved us from the first inconvenience (that of feeding them, but in addition it would have exposed us to the possibility of a revolt, considering the weak garrison which we must have left to secure them:—to send them back to Egypt would require a considerable detachment, which would greatly weaken the existing force:—to leave them, again, at liberty on their parole was, in spite of all engagements, to hand them over to the enemy, and especially to reinforce the garrison of St. Jean d'Acre, for Djezzar was not a man to respect the promises made by his soldiers, themselves indeed but little tenacious of a point of honour, of whose general obligations they were ignorant. There remained, then, but one expedient, which reconciled all difficulties—a frightful expedient it is true, but according to those who had recourse to it, one which appeared unavoidable.

"The 10th of March, 1799, in the afternoon, the Turkish prisoners were moved into the centre of a vast square, formed by the troops of the division of Bonn. A half-suppressed rumour of the lot which awaited them, induced me, amongst many others, to mount my horse, and to accompany this column of silent victims, to satisfy myself if

the report were true. The Turks, marching without order, shed no tears, and uttered no cries, but resigned themselves to the fate of which they were already conscious. Some who were wounded and unable to keep up, were stabbed on the road with the bayonet; others walked through the crowd, and seemed to advise their companions in this dreadful hour. Some, perhaps, of the boldest, had flattered themselves with the prospect of being able to break through the armed body which surrounded them: or hoped that, by scattering themselves over the fields through which they moved, at least a few of them might escape the massacre: but measures of precaution had been taken in this respect, and the despairing Turks made no attempt at flight. Having at length reached the sandhills towards the south-west of Jaffa, they were halted near a pool of muddy water. The officer who commanded the troops then divided the unhappy multitude into small parties, which were led off to different points, and there separately shot.

"This horrible operation took up a long time, notwithstanding the great force employed to execute it; and it must be acknowledged, that the French soldiers, so often victorious in the field, did not perform the abominable task now imposed upon them without extreme reluctance. By the pool above mentioned there stood a group of prisoners, amongst whom were some ancient Chiefs of a noble and courageous aspect, and one youth whose fortitude seemed quite overcome. At an age so tender it was natural to think himself innocent, and this persuasion led him to a display of weakness which shocked his more manly fellow sufferers. He threw himself before the horse's feet of the French Commander,—he embraced the knees of that officer, imploring him for mercy. "How am I guilty," he cried, "What have I done?" But neither his melting tears, nor his cries were attended to,—they could not change the fatal and terrible sentence. With the single exception of this poor youth, all the remaining Turks calmly performed their ablutions in the same stagnant water of which I have already spoken,—then taking each other's hand, and placing them according to the Moslem form of salutation, successively upon their heart and on their lips, they gave and received an eternal adieu.

"I saw a venerable old man, whose air and manner bespoke his superior rank, I saw him coolly order a hole to be dug for him in the shifting sand, large enough to admit of his being buried in it alive—doubtless because he disdained to die by any hands

but those of his countrymen. He stretched himself on his back in this friendly and melancholy grave; and his companions addressing their humble prayers to God, quickly covered him in it, stamping with their feet on the earth, which served him for a winding sheet, to abridge the period of his sufferings.

"This spectacle, which makes the heart throb with agony, and which I feebly attempt to describe, took place during the massacre of the other groups spread amongst the sand hills. There at last remained, of all the prisoners, those only who were stationed by the water. Our soldiers had consumed their ammunition; it became necessary, therefore, to put to death the remainder with the bayonet, and naked sword.

"I could no longer bear this inhuman sight, but fled from it pale and fainting. Some of the officers informed me the same night, that these hapless creatures, yielding to that irresistible impulse of our nature, which compels us to shrink from death, even when hopeless of escaping it, jumped one upon the other's shoulders, receiving in a limb the blow aimed at their heart, which would at once have ended their miseries. There was, since we must speak out, a frightful pyramid dripping with blood, formed of the dead and dying, so that it was necessary to drag away the murdered corpses, to finish the butchery of those who were yet alive, and who, under cover of that ghastly rampart, had not yet been stabbed. This picture, so far as it goes, is exact and faithful. The remembrance of it still makes that hand to tremble to which it has not given the power of representing half its horrors."

"I witnessed all the horror inspired by that fatal resolution, which ordinary foresight would undoubtedly have rendered superfluous; it belongs, however, to the candour and honesty with which I have hitherto brought forward whatever I saw, to declare that I have no further evident proofs of the poisoning of the wounded French, than the numberless conversations which I heard in the army on that subject. But if

* (Note by the Author.) "Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Wilson states this fact, with other details, in his work on the British expedition to Egypt. He makes the numbers of prisoners amount to 3,800; but I think the number was not so considerable. Buonaparte, when First Consul, complained bitterly of this book, which was read with great eagerness in England. It was one of the principal grievances which our government expressed against Great Britain."

any credit is to be given to that public voice, often the organ of those tardy truths which great men vainly hope to stifle, it is a fact too well established, that some of the wounded on Mount Carmel, and a large proportion of the sick in the hospitals of Jaffa, perished by the medicines given to them."†

We leave this tremendous horror to tingle in the ears of all who hear it. It requires no comment: but it is exactly in character with that GREAT GENERAL's conduct, who, in Italy, when tracing a field of battle, after the action was over, ordered all the French troops, who were too badly wounded to be restored to the service in a short time, to be buried, living as they were, and quick lime to be thrown over them, in the pits into which they were thrown: the agony this produced on their streaming wounds, and mutilated bodies,—affords a picture of suffering and cruelty to which all the imaginations of Poetry can shadow out no equal.

DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COMPONENT MEMBERS
OF THE
IRISH CATHOLIC BOARD.

A letter universally ascribed to Mr. Curran, Master of the Rolls, in Ireland, in which great liberties were taken with the character of the Catholic Board, generally, having got abroad in a surreptitious manner, it occasioned a great sensation among the partizans of that cause. They found themselves involved in the censure attached to their representatives; as well as in a description which they little expected. A true copy of the letter was produced at a late meeting calling itself the Catholic Representatives, which merits preservation, from its spirit and eloquence;—if, by its truth also—what shall we say of those who are thus egregiously misled, by an association of ———; but Mr. Curran shall speak for himself.

† (Note by the Author.) "Wilson, whom I have already quoted, makes the number of the poisoned sick amount to 580."

[Extract.]

"I do not affect to say, that you should not take this melancholy picture with some allowances.—I am always apt to suspect myself; it is very possible that much of this gloom may derive its tinge from that of my own imagination, and catch its features from that constitutional dejection, to which from my infancy, I have been occasionally subject.—It is very possible that the people amongst whom I reside may not be quite separated from the contemplation of those to whom I must return; every object presents itself to me through the melancholy medium of my ill-fated country, and no wonder they should appear gloomy and distorted. On the side of Ireland, indeed, I can see nothing upon which an Irishman can look without dismay and depression—her soil subsidized without remorse, and her triumphs witnessed without gratitude—one party swollen with success, referring to the past only as a source of impolitic reprisal—and the other, exasperated by disappointment, pointing to the future with the vain menace of irritated impotency; her eternal interests—made the impious pretence for her temporal debasement, and her miserable carcass only the disputed prey of the vermin that would defile, and the vultures that would devour it. As to one party, I can see nothing which the country has to expect from them:—centuries must pass away ere they can satisfy the mendicants who have a claim upon their compassion; or the miscreants, who have stipulated for a commission on their consciences. As to the rest, this folly has either made them sacrifice others, or their phrenzy literally increased them into suicides. *The Catholics*, who are the loudest complainants, have, in my mind, the least of which to complain—they do all they can to embitter the possession of others, whilst they do nothing to secure a participation to themselves.—When I say *the Catholics*, you who know my opinions, are aware that I mean their misdeputed delegates, the *Catholic Board*. Indeed a medley of more ludicrous, or, at the same time, of more mischievous composition, could not have been well imagined; it was a drama, of which, physicians without fees, lawyers without briefs, shopkeepers without business, captains without commissions, and bankrupts without certificates, were the component characters—every wretch who was too vain for a counter, and too vulgar for a drawing-room, aspired to eloquence. Those who could not rave, could vote—and those who could not vote, could legislate. "*Quicquid agunt Homines*," was their

motto, and, like Anacharsis Cloots, they were all "orators of the human race"—out of compassion, perhaps, to the individual country which might otherwise have been doomed to their enviable appropriation. With freedom on their tongues, they founded a despotism:—in the name of Christianity, they erected an inquisition:—they bearded the Courts—they abused the government—they taxed the people; at Newry and Tipperary they directly attacked the freedom of election—they put all the printers in gaol, and toasted the "Liberty of the Press." They rent asunder the sacred curtains of the royal nuptials: one, who spoke bad Irish, and worse English, announced himself as Ambassador to the Spanish Cortes—another enacted a Penal Code out of his own imagination, and verified one grievance by caging his publisher. That nothing might be wanting to complete the system of public and private nuisance, they chose a kind of learned pig for their secretary, who, with his port folio on his back, ran you down at every distance, and almost granted you to death with the burden of his correspondence. In short, there was nothing too grave for their ridicule, or too ridiculous for their solemnities:—every man played *Punch* to his own music, and rung the bell to his own praises;—when there was no danger, they all roared; and when there was, they all ran; thrusting, like so many ostriches, the safest and the silliest part about them, into the first receptacle solid enough to confine it; they put on the armour of Achilles, but, unlike Achilles, they expose nothing but their heels, the only members they had which gave signs of animation: they had one merit, however, and that was, a strict impartiality, for if they denounced their foes, they imprisoned their friends: those who differed from them they slandered—those who agreed with them they enslaved—in short, the universal fate was, either to be their dupe or their victim. Not content with the enemies that bigotry had arrayed against them, the Helots proclaimed hostilities against each other, and a heartless, headless, stationless aristocracy, hurled their very manacles at the mob, to which they were inferior. It is scarcely possible to believe, that during this very conciliatory system, they were bellowing for toleration, and bawling for liberty.—Nor was the metropolis alone infested with their exhibitions, they dealt out their roving commissions, and street strolling companies through all the provinces; every company had its Dramatic bard, and its Epic orator.—"Whatever is, is wrong," was prefixed to

their curtain, and the motto was realized by the managers behind it.

"If the Drama had closed with their individual ridicule, or their individual exposure, there might perhaps be less cause for commiseration; but it did not:—the miserable people were the real sufferers—the dupes of a bad ambition, or a baser avarice—they were alternately sacrificed and swindled, and when they had thrown all they had into the bonfire of rebellion, they were flung in themselves to extinguish it with their blood. Such is the state to which our own fatuity has reduced us—for my part, I see nothing but madness in the past and misery in the future. In the course of nature, however, I must soon retire from the contest; but I do confess, I weep to see my country my ancestor, and that I should be obliged to strew upon her grave the garland which a laborious life had gathered for her glory."

*. * *The Catholics have appealed in reply to a panegyric on the Board, from the same pen, in answer to an Address, dated the 30th of April last.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN PRINTING.

For some weeks the "*Times*" Newspaper, has been printed by machinery; that is to say, the forms, or pages, being composed and made up, in the usual manner, have been worked off by means of machinery, moved by a steam engine, instead of being printed at the common press. The paper, since this change in the mode of working, has not only been as well printed, but much better than before. The number that can be worked in one hour is stated at 1100.

It is somewhat remarkable, that while this invention, which has taken a long time to perfect it, has been in progress, another, for the same object, was also carrying on by Mr. Bacon, of Norwich, and Mr. Donkin (engineer) of Bermondsey, which was set to work within a day after the former. Mr. Bacon has published a prospectus of the latter machine, to which is added the following notice:—"Since this prospectus was printed, the machine has been set to work on a French Testament in this city, for the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is worked by one man and two boys; and, we may venture to affirm, that, in the ordinary manner in which the London newspapers are printed, many more copies than the number stated by the *Times* could be taken off with the greatest ease. Dr.

Milner, the Master of Queen's College, Mr. Wood, President of St. John's, and Mr. Kaye, since Master of Christ's, as a deputation from the Syndics of the Press at Cambridge, have also inspected the machine, and have manifested, by their readiness to contract with the Patentees for its introduction at the University, all the zeal which might be expected in that body for the cause of literature and of the art.—These are the earliest patrons of the machine."

We cannot, in few words, convey to our readers a full description of either of these machines, and must, therefore, content ourselves with briefly stating their general principles. In that of the *Times*, the forms are laid upon a travelling carriage, as in the common press, but having a range of such length that the form, by passing under a system of rollers, receives a charge of ink, and still going on, receives from another roller the sheet pressed down upon it, by passing under the roller: when through, the sheet is taken off; the form receives another charge of ink from rollers, and, on its return, presents another sheet, which has, in the interim, been placed on the paper roller—and so alternately, in going and returning, a sheet is printed.—In Messrs. Bacon and Donkin's machine, there is no reciprocating motion. The types are placed on a prism of as many sides as the nature of the form requires. This prism occupies the centre of an upright frame, like the rollers in a copper-plate-press: below this is a kind of compound faced roller, suited to the form of the prism: between these, the sheets to be printed (attached to the face of a piece of cloth) are passed in succession; and, in the mean time, the revolution of the type-prism brings its different portions in succession under a system of inking-rollers placed over it, by which it receives charges of ink, to be delivered to the sheets as they pass in succession between the lower rollers.

The press of *The Times* has cost the proprietors upwards of eight thousand pounds—a sum, however, which will be speedily refunded by the savings that will arise from the invention, as it allows the discharge of pressmen on that establishment whose wages amounted to 25*l.* a week; and the number of compositors will be also much reduced, by its obviating the necessity for a duplicate of the types of the inner form, which the more respectable daily prints have of late years found necessary. It was stated in *The Times* a fortnight ago that the apparatus multiplied copies at the rate of 1100 per hour: it will produce them now

with much greater speed, and with astonishing clearness and beauty. The invention is protected by a patent; but itself is its best protector. The apparatus requires a great space, and is very complicated; the plan of the old printing-press is scarcely brought to mind by that of the new one: the carriage and something like its ribs are the only parts that have any likeness to Caxton's or Stanhope's machinery. The ink is communicated to the types by several rollers, under which the form passes in its progress towards a cylinder of about three feet diameter, on which the sheets of paper are successively laid: so that our brother printers (for whose amusement chiefly we state thus much) will see that something of the principle of the copper-plate-press is in this new apparatus extended to the letter-press. The ink is distributed on the rollers with so much accuracy, that the terms "*monks*" and "*friars*" will in a few years be no more known in printing, than are at present in this kingdom those ghostly personages. Some inconvenience from "*picks*" remains to be prevented. Confident expectations are entertained that the apparatus will be in a short time so simplified, as to bring the expence of it within the means of all respectable printers.

As this invention has raised great expectations, we insert extracts from a letter published by Mr. Koenig on this subject; it shews also, the state of the Continent, and suggests one cause of British superiority, in whatever operations depend on ingenuity and industry.

"The first idea relating to this invention occurred to me eleven years ago, and the first experiments were made soon after in Saxony. My original plan was confined to an improved press, in which the operation of laying the ink on the types was to be performed by an apparatus connected with the motion of the coffin, in such a manner that one hand could be saved. As nothing could be gained in expedition by this plan, the idea soon suggested itself to move this press by machinery, or to reduce the several operations to one rotatory motion, to which any first mover might be applied. Its execution was not completed when I found myself under the necessity of seeking assistance for the further prosecution of it.

There is on the Continent no sort of encouragement for an enterprise of this description. The system of Patents, as it exists in England, being either unknown, or not adopted in the continental states,

there is no inducement for individual enterprise, and projectors are commonly obliged to offer their discoveries to some Government, and to solicit encouragement. I need hardly add, that scarcely ever is an invention brought to maturity under such circumstances. The well-known fact, that almost every invention seeks, as it were, refuge in England, and is there brought to perfection, where the Government does not afford any other protection to inventors than what is derived from the wisdom of the laws, seems to indicate that the Continent has yet to learn from her the best manner of encouraging the mechanical arts. I had my full share in the ordinary disappointments of continental projectors; and, after having lost in Germany and Russia upwards of two years in fruitless applications, I arrived about eight years ago in England, where I was introduced to and soon joined by Mr. Thomas Bensley, a printer so well known to the literary world, that the mention of his name is sufficient.

The execution of the plan was begun, and as the experiments became very expensive, two other gentlemen, Mr. George Woodfall, and Mr. Richard Taylor, eminent printers in London, joined us.

After many obstructions and delays, the first printing machine was completed exactly on the plan which I have described in the specification of my first patent, dated March 29, 1810. It was set to work in April 1811. The sheet (H) of the new Annual Register for 1810, "*Principal Occurrences*", 3000 copies, was printed with it, and is, I have no doubt, the first part of a book ever printed with a machine.

The actual use of it, however, soon suggested new ideas, and led to the rendering it less complicated and more powerful. Impressions produced by means of cylinders, which had likewise been already attempted by others without the desired effect, were again tried by me upon a new plan, namely, to place the sheet round the cylinder, thereby making it, as it were, part of its periphery. After some promising experiments, the plan for a new machine on this principle was made, and a manufactory established for the purpose. Since this time I have had the benefit of my friend Mr. Bauer's assistance, who, by the judgment and precision with which he executed my plans, has greatly contributed to their success. The new machine was completed in December, 1812, after great difficulties attending the cylindrical impression. Sheets G and X of Clarkson's *Life of Penn.* Vol. 1, are the first printed with an entirely cylindrical press. The papers of the Protestant Union were also

printed with it in February and March, 1813. Sheet M of Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, Vol. V. will shew the progress of improvement in the use of this machine. All together there are about 160,000 sheets now in the hands of the public, printed with this machine, which with the aid of two hands, takes off 800 in the hour. It is accurately described in the specifications of my two patents, dated Oct. 30, 1812, and July 29, 1813.

The machines now printing *The Times* and *Evening Mail* are on the same principle as that just mentioned; but they have been contrived for the particular purpose of a newspaper of extensive circulation, where expedition is the great object.

The first introduction of the invention was considered by some as a difficult and even hazardous step. The Proprietor of *The Times* having made that his task, the public are aware that it is in good hands.

FR. KOENIG.

The following is from a Plymouth paper.—

New Printing Machine.—Without aiming to detract, in the slightest degree, from the merit of those who have lately brought forward this admirable invention in London and at Norwich, it being very possible that two or more persons may unconsciously devise a similar plan, we feel it due to the town of Plymouth, to state, that one of its natives, a gentleman of considerable scientific attainments, discovered a machine of the same kind about ten years since, which has been, and still is, used by a tradesman in the town for printing his bills. Fifteen hundred of these are worked off with ease in an hour; and the machine requires nothing more than the application of greater powers, to effect all performed by the invention before alluded to.

We happen to know, that two inventions, or machines to the same purpose were used many years ago in printing ornamental paper for furniture: one of them was established at Manchester: the other in London. They did good work, but were not arrived to that extent of application as to require the impulse of the steam-engine. We have even sketches in our possession deduced from observations made at that time. It is understood that the steam engine employed by the *Times* is extremely noisy, and shakes the neighbourhood greatly: but these consequences are by no means necessary.

Vol. I. Lit. Pan. New Series. Jan. 1.

Poetry.

SONG.

Oh! there's not in the wide world a Nation or State,
Like the Green Isles of Erin and Britain the great;
And the last rays of feeling and life shall depart,
Ere the love of those Islands shall fade from my heart.

It is not that nature sheds over each scene
Her purest of crystal and fairest of green;
Nor is it the beauty of valley or hill,
Oh! no, it is something more exquisite still.

'Tis that souls and fair daughters of freedom are here,
Who make every dear scene of enchantment more dear,
Who, of all Nations round us, are still known to prove,
The firmest in friendship—most constant in love.

When millions, in Europe, despairing of rest,
In silence bow'd down, by a Tyrant oppress;
The Chieftains of Britain and Erin sent forth
Their war-shout to raise the bold sons of the North.

The sons of the North, at the signal appear'd,
Whilst boldly the standard of freedom we rear'd;
And with thousands of heroes advanced on our foes
To fight, bleed, and conquer for Europe's repose.

Sweet Isles of the Ocean, how calm could I rest
In some bosom of shade with the friends I love best,
When the broils that divide and distract us shall cease,
And our banners wave mingled in splendour and peace.

TO BELL RINGERS.

(From *Voltaire*.)

Ye rascally Ringers, ye merciless foes,
Who persecute all that are fond of repose,
How I wish for the quiet, and pence of the land,
That ye had round your neck what ye hold in your hand.

U

ENGLAND, EUROPE'S GLORY.

THERE is a land amid the waves,
 Whose sons are fam'd in story,
 Who never were, nor will be slaves,
 Nor shrink from death and glory.
 Then strike the harp and bid it swell,
 With flowing bowls before ye;
 Here's to the land in which we dwell,
 To England, Europe's glory.

West land—beyond all lands afar,
 Encircl'd with the waters,
 With lion-hearted son in war,
 And Beauty's peerless daughters.
 Go ye, whose discontented hearts
 Disdain the joys before ye;
 Go, find a home in foreign parts,
 Like England! Europe's glory.

Whether in sultry scenes ye rove,
 A solitary stranger;
 Or seek the foreign fair one's love,
 Where lurks deceit and danger:
 Where will ye find domestic bliss,
 With social sweets before ye,
 A land so great, so free as this,
 Like England, Europe's glory?

IMPROMPTU.

*On reading an account of a man who had had
 a piece of one of his fingers chopped off,
 and put on again.—Vide Panorama, p.430.*

I've heard, Mr. Editor, Doctors of old,
 When a limb was cut off, grown lifeless and
 cold,
 Suppos'd an adhesion again to the wound,
 If it ever took place, would never be sound.
*A finger cut off—then set on's not amiss,
 A fact—who can doubt it; and who can doubt
 this?*

When BROKE fought the Yankees, a man
 with one arm
 Found a leg—just shot off—the blood running
 warm;
 He pick'd up the limb, and then, in a trice,
 Express'd to the Surgeon—he wish'd for a
 splice;
 And swore, if it grew, no resentment he'd
 smother,
 But kick with one hand, and fight with the
 other:
 The Surgeon comply'd with his wishes, they
 tell,
 And the leg to the shoulder grew on very well.
 November 27, 1814. A. B. P.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT MANILLA.

Manilla, Feb. 24, 1814

Many years had elapsed since the volcano of Albay, called by the natives Mayon, had remained in undisturbed silence: so that it was contemplated without those feelings which volcanoes generally raise in the minds of the neighbours. The last eruption took place in the year 1800, when great quantities of sand, stone and ashes were thrown up, and caused great damage to the neighbouring villages. From that period nothing occurred to mark a volcano, so that the terror which it had occasioned, began by degrees to subside. The lofty brow of the mountain was converted into a pleasant and beautiful garden, and was cultivated with hemp, cocoa-nuts, and many kinds of fruit-bearing trees, with a great quantity of roots and leguminous plants, which, at the same time that they afforded a delightful prospect to the eye, gave support to many industrious families.

In this state the volcano was on the first day of this month. The dangers it had occasioned were almost obliterated from the memory, and the mind rested satisfied that the volcanic fire had become extinct, and that the subterraneous conduits by which it attracted the combustible matter in the bowels of the earth were closed. The mountain gave no sign to indicate an eruption; on former occasions, they were preceded by subterraneous noises and thick volumes of smoke; but, in the present instance, nothing of the kind occurred. It is true, that on the last day of January some slight shocks of earthquake were felt; but they were hardly noticed, similar shocks being very frequent since the dreadful eruption in October, 1800. During the night the earthquake became more severe, and at two o'clock in the morning was more violent than had at any time been known. It was repeated at four o'clock; and from that time continued without intermission till the eruption commenced.

A morning more fair, or an horizon more serene than attended the approach of the day, had never been known. The hills contiguous to the volcano were observed, however, to be covered with mist, which was supposed to be the smoke of some house that had been burnt during the night. No sooner, however, had the clock, on that fatal morning struck eight, than the volcano began to emit tremendous quantities of stones, sand, and ashes, which were instantaneously thrown up into the air, rising higher than the eye could reach, to the infinite terror and consternation

of the inhabitants, who saw the summit of the mountain assume a most terrific appearance. The eruption was more tremendous than had ever before been known, and every one expected instant death. The first effort was to offer up prayers to the Divine mercy, and then fly to seek shelter in the caves and remote parts of the mountains; but the efforts of many were fruitless, they being overtaken in their flight by showers of stones and burning matter, which spread death among them. The misery of our situation increased as the day became darkened, and the subterraneous noise of the volcano more severe. The eruption continued for ten days; and during the first four days was accompanied by almost total darkness. About noon, on the tenth day, the noise of the volcano began to diminish, and at two o'clock the horizon was entirely clear, and suffered us to see distinctly the horrid and lamentable destruction which the darkness had concealed from us. Five populous towns in the province of Comarines, with the principal part of Albany, were destroyed; more than twelve hundred persons were reckoned among the dead, and many that survived were dreadfully wounded or burnt.

The mountain now presents a melancholy picture. Its brow, which was before well cultivated, and offered a beautiful prospect, is now a dry and barren desert. The matter thrown out by the volcano covers the ground in some places from ten to twelve yards in depth, and in others it reaches the tops of the loftiest cocoa-nut trees. Its ravages extend over the whole beautiful province of Comarines, where scarcely a tree has been left standing or uninjured. The opening of the mountain, which forms the crater of the volcano, has extended itself twenty fathoms below the level, whilst on the southern aspect of the mountain three new apertures have been opened, out of which smoke and ashes still continue to be occasionally thrown. The population of the province was calculated at 20,000 souls;—all who survive the eruption have been ruined or deprived of every thing they possessed.

* * We recommend to those gentlemen, whose studies lead them to investigations of geology, a comparison of the dates at which the most considerable volcanoes have burst forth: partly for the purpose of ascertaining whether there be more than one of these vents of hidden combustion burning at one time?—and whether as one ceases another opens?—what connection between them might reasonably be inferred?

National Register:

FOREIGN.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

American Atrocities.

[From a Montreal Paper.]

"General Hull began the war in 1812, by an exterminating Proclamation, and burnt a dwelling-house at Sandwich, at the time of his retreat across the river, after having made free with private property, and made sad havoc amongst Lord Selkirk's sheep.

"The campaign in 1813 commenced by the American army and fleet burning the public buildings at York, the capital of Upper Canada, including those used for civil (such as the court house, and house where the Legislature met) as well as for military purposes.

"They even sent a detachment to the head of Lake Ontario to burn a tavern, because the house had originally been built by Government.

"Last December, the American army burnt the village of Newark, turning out men, women, and children, to live under the canopy of Heaven, at that inclement season, without allowing them time to save bedding, clothes, or furniture, which the humane President justifies, by stating that it was needful in a military point of view, for the defence of Fort George.

"Now this is an abominable falsehood: for at the time of this burning, instead of attempting to defend Fort George, they abandoned it, and escaped across the river before our troops appeared.

"At different times during the present campaign, they have burnt villages and settlements, viz. Dover, St. Davids, and Port Talbot, with streets, mills, &c. in Upper Canada; also, all the private stores and houses at St. Mary's, near Lake Superior, and St. Joseph in Lake Huron, having previously pillaged them of every thing moveable worth carrying away. At St. Mary's there was not a building or article of any kind belonging to Government.

After this, what right has Mr. Madison to complain of the burning the public buildings at Washington, where the Pandemonium sat, which so long brooded over, in prospect, the ruin of Great Britain."

To put these facts beyond doubt, the following documents have been published.

York, Sept. 8.

Colonel Talbot has the honour of stating to the Loyal and Patriotic Society, that on the 16th of last month, the enemy, amounting to upwards of one hundred men, composed of Indians, and Americans painted and disguised as the former, surprised the settlement of Port Talbot, where they committed the most atrocious acts of violence, by robbing the undermentioned heads of families of all their horses, and every particle of necessary apparel and household furniture, leaving the sufferers naked and in the most wretched state.

[Here the names of the sufferers are enumerated.] They in all amounted to

Men	-	-	49
Women	-	-	37
Children	-	-	148

Total - 234

Extracted from the records of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, by JOHN STRACHAN, Treasurer.

On the 15th of May, a detachment of the American army, under Col. Campbell, landed at Long Point, county of Norfolk, district of London, Upper Canada, and on that and the following day pillaged and laid waste as much of the adjacent country as they could reach. They burnt the village of Dover with the mills, and all the mills and dwelling houses in the vicinity, carrying off as much property as was easily portable, and killing the cattle, &c.

Dwelling-houses burnt	19	} Estimated value of the property taken and destroyed, 50,000 dollars.
Grist mills	- 3	
Barns	- 13	
Stores	- 6	
Distilleries	- 3	
Tan-house	- 1	
Saw mill	- 1	

The number of families wantonly ruined on this occasion is twenty-five. There was no public property within fifty miles of the place, and the ferocity exhibited by American troops, and especially by their commanding officer, could only be equalled by General Jackson's cool massacre of the unresisting Creeks.

Naval Force.—At Portsmouth (New Hampshire) the United States ship *Independence*—nearly ready for sea. She is rated 78, and mounts 98 guns—42 pounders on her lower deck, 42's on her main deck, 32 and 68's carronades on her quarter-deck and fore-castle: complement 1,000 men; Commodore Rogers is to command her.

At Philadelphia, the *Guerriere*, a new frigate, nearly ready for sea. She mounts

64 guns, 32-pounders on her main deck, 42-pounders on her quarter-deck, and a 68-pounder on each of her gangways; complement 640 men. At Boston, the *Constitution*, ready for sea; and the *Washington*, of 90 guns, fitting for sea very fast.

At New York, the *President*, ready for sea.

At New London, the *United States* and *Macedonian* frigates dismantled, and the *Hornet* sloop was ready for sea.

Quakers Libelled.—That respectable and peaceable body of men, the American Quakers, has been lately accused by the Madisonian party, with making treasonable propositions to their brethren the Quakers of Great Britain. The former have ably repelled the foul calumny, in a modest and Christian-like address; in which they vindicate their own innocence, and prove themselves, even beyond their ordinary tenets, the constitutional and avowed enemies of that war into which their accusers have plunged their country.

AUSTRIA.

Commerce.—Vienna, Nov. 30. All Saints fair has just closed here. It has not answered the expectations of the merchants; the want of specie checks every kind of commerce.

There arrives here a good deal of specie by the routes of Frankfort and Nuremberg. It is said to be arrears from the Low Countries: but our financial situation does not seem improved by it.

Finances.—The Austrian finances are still much deranged. The extraordinary contributions which were imposed for 1814 only, will be continued for 1815, notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities. The extraordinary expences for which the Government must provide, seem to render this measure necessary, though it is by no means palatable.

State Expences.—The residence of the Sovereigns at Vienna has cost the Government more than 30 millions. If to these expences be added those of more than 700 Envoys to the Congress, some idea may be formed of the extraordinary consumption created in this city for some months back, and of the immense quantity of specie and paper-money in circulation. Still our course of exchange declines every day.

Religious Toleration.

Among the few principles that seem perfectly agreed on at Vienna, is one which

must afford satisfaction to all candid and considerate minds, a perfect equality is to be established in Germany between the three great religious persuasions, the Roman, the Lutheran, and the Calvinistic.

Royal Festivities at Vienna.

Vienna, Dec. 4. The entertainment announced to be given in honour of the Emperor Alexander, took place the day before yesterday, in the winter riding-house. The Court, the foreign Monarchs, and all the Princes and Princesses in this capital attended. At the close of this entertainment there was a splendid supper at the Imperial Palace. The Empress of Russia and the King of Denmark have visited the Mint in this city. These august personages were received at the bottom of the staircase by Baron de Leithner, Director of the Mint and Mines, attended by all the persons on the establishment. Their Majesties were conducted to the different apartments, where they had explained to them the machinery and different processes used in the coining of money: after which their Majesties, according to the custom observed on such occasions, put their hand to the machine for the execution of the medals which the workmen were striking, and the object of which was to perpetuate the memory of the presence of these illustrious strangers in this city. Baron de Leithner, in the name of the Emperor, then presented to their Majesties, on a salver, the first two medals which had just been broke off. The one, in honour of the Empress of Russia, has impressed on the obverse a horn of plenty and branches of laurel, under which are these words—*Elisabetha Alexiwna Alex. Russ. Imp. Conjur.*: and on the reverse a garland of roses, borne by two *genii* sitting through the air, with the following device—*Vindobonum presentia ornat, mense Oct. 1814*. The one struck in honour of the King of Denmark had these words on the margin, *Fredericus VI. Danica Rex*: and on the reverse this inscription—*Mense Oct. 1814*, to which two palm-branches are added, with this motto—*Vindobonum presentia ornat*.—The tournaments are the most fashionable amusements of all that are now going forward here. There will be another on Monday next also in the winter riding-house. All precautions are taken to prevent the excessive throng, which was found so inconvenient on the former occasions.

The Pope's Bull prohibited Entrance.

A Cabinet Rescript of the Emperor, dated the 19th of September, contains some remarkable dispositions respecting the Court

of Rome. About that time, the Congregation of Reform at Rome had applied for certain revenues to the Vicar-General Bal-luue; on which the Court of Vienna renewed all the laws and edicts of Joseph II. on this subject, forbidding the publication of any bull, brief, or constitution from the Pope, or even of any episcopal letter or charge, without the authority of the Austrian Government. These prohibitions are still more rigorous than before.

Remarkable Death.—The Journal de Paris of the 16th inst. announces the sudden death of M. Schavinger, one of the most celebrated chemists of Vienna. He was preparing Prussian acid, (*acidum borussicum*), the most powerful poison that is known, and spilled a quantity of it upon his naked arm, which brought on death in a few hours.

FRANCE.

Marseilles.—The law for making Marseilles a free port has been passed in France, by a majority of 127 to 21. This measure will render it necessary that the measure of making Malta a free port should be instantly adopted also.

Discovery in Dyeing.—M. le Comte de la Boulaye Marillac has lately communicated a discovery of the highest interest to all lovers of the arts, and equally so in its consequences to the manufacturing and commercial classes. It is a preparation of twelve colours from indigenous substances, not less brilliant than those already known (some of them more so), and unchangeable by any exposure to the atmosphere, for any length of time. The object of the inventor is to apply his discovery to the important art of dyeing wool, silk, linen, and cotton, the ordinary materials of furniture and clothing, in such a manner as to preserve the beauty of the colour in its primitive perfection to the last—to preserve the fibre of the stuff from the slightest injury by the application of the colour—and to preserve, in many cases, three-fourths of the expense now incurred for foreign dyes, (*indigo*, for instance) by the use of substances found at home. The chemists of Clermont—Messrs. Grand, the great manufacturing company at Lyons—Monsieur de Roard, Director of the Gobelins,—and finally the Committee of the Class of Physical and Mathematical Science in the French Institute, including Vanquelin, Gay. Lussac, Berthollet, and the Secretary Cuvier, have all borne testimony to the truth and importance of this invention.

GERMANY.

Amusement rendered patriotic.

A patriotic German has published the following proposal for perpetuating the memory of the emancipation of his country:—

Let the French playing cards be abolished, and German ones be adopted in their stead. Let the four kings be called *Francis, Alexander, Frederic William, and George*. In place of the four knaves, have four knights, and let them be named *Schwartzenberg, Blucher, Kutusoff, and Yorek*. Let the four aces bear the names of the most important battles, as, *Culm, Hannau, Paris, and Leipzig*, with their respective dates. Let the queens be called after those females who have most distinguished themselves during the grand struggle. In this manner we may obtain a perpetual memorial, which will be universally known, and will cost nothing. It would, indeed, be still more agreeable, if fine cards were to be made, with a *correct portrait* of each of the Monarchs—*In perpetuum rei memoriam*.

Female Uniform.—The Grand Duchess and the Margravine of Baden have taken upon themselves to attempt what no mortal has yet been able to achieve—a regulation of dress for the ladies. They propose what they call a *national costume*, consisting of a white robe of any materials, except velvet or satin, and a girdle of red velvet, with a straight border embroidered in gold, the two extremities of which, fringed with gold, are to meet on the left side. The head-dress, from which feathers and flowers are banished, is to consist of a ribband of red silk, or velvet, with a gold border, passed into the hair. In this dress, the Duchess and Margravine say they shall appear at the opening of a new Museum, where it is intended to hold public sittings; and they promise themselves, “that the uniformity and noble simplicity of this dress will have the happiest influence, especially at balls.” To this proposal, which is announced “without any idea of constraint,” the Ladies of Carlsruhe, and several places in the neighbourhood, have given their consent.

General Moreau.—On the 4th of November, a grand funeral service was celebrated in commemoration of General Moreau, at Dresden. Prince Reppin, all the Authorities, and the Russian and Saxon troops, assisted on the occasion. At each corner of the temporary bier, a soldier in full uniform appeared, lowering the colours of Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia.

At the end of the religious ceremonies, a procession took place to the spot where the General was mortally wounded, on the 27th of August, and where a military monument is erected. The urn, containing his two amputated legs, was carried by Saxon grenadiers, escorted by a numerous detachment from the garrison. These troops formed a hollow square about the monument, which is formed of one block of granite, surrounded by poplars. After a consecration of the monument by the clerical part of the procession, the urn was deposited therein; and repeated salvoes of artillery and small arms terminated this affecting funeral ceremony.

The Guillotine deposited in the town-house of Dusseldorf, after having been exposed two days to public view, was burned on the Grafenberg, at the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic, in the evening of the 18th of October.

Catholics patronized.—Hanover, Dec. 3. —Our Ministers are, at present, anxious to effect a change in favour of the Catholics, in a constitutional way. Already arrangements are making for the establishment of a Catholic seminary in the town of Hildesheim. Other changes, also, are looked for, and in the interval the Catholic Clergy have regained their pensions. So far is all intolerance practically removed, that the Catholics can, at present, hold the most important employments amongst us, and recently two Catholics have been appointed members of the Hanoverian government.

Jews disliked.—The Senate of Hamburg, in a recent sitting, decided against admitting the Jews to the rights of citizenship. It was not even dared to submit a similar question to the citizens assembled in Common-hall. Generally speaking, the Jews, during the late war, and amidst the misfortunes of Germany, displayed such avarice, that they appear to have lost all claim to the consideration of governments, and people are totally disinclined to be assimilated to a race that has plundered them. They wish to tolerate them without granting them privileges.

Thanksgiving.—Oct. 5th being the anniversary of the deliverance of Lubeck, was observed in that city as a day of solemn thanksgiving, and collections were made for the poor at the different churches and chapels, to the amount of 1712 marks.

HOLLAND.

Finances.—The Hague, Dec. 3. —In the sitting of the States General of the 23d ult.

Mr. Falck, the Secretary of Finance, presented the following estimate of the expenditure of Holland for the year 1815:—

	guilders.
1st. For the Royal Household	1,600,000
2d. For the Department of the General Secretary of State	471,500
3d. For the Home Department	4,470,000
4th. For the Waterstaat, maintenance of dykes, &c.)	1,800,000
5th. For the department of Finance	18,900,000
6th. Foreign Department	789,100
7th. Naval Department	5,000,000
8th. War Department	14,800,000
9th. Department of Commerce and Colonies	2,691,000
10th. Extraordinary and unforeseen Expenses	478,400

Total of guilders . . . 51,000,000

The Secretary enlarged on the great exertions rendered necessary last year, by the destitute state in which the country was left. "We had now, however," he observed, "a considerable land force on foot; our marine was daily increasing; important expeditions were fitting out both for the East and West Indies; the interest of the national debt had been duly discharged, and all other branches of the public service provided for.

"The expenditure of the country for 1814, had been estimated at 63,500,000 guilders. By care and economy, and under improved circumstances, that expenditure would not be found to exceed 59,800,000 guilders; and would leave in the Treasury at the end of the year, about 10½ millions."

The report assigns as reasons why the expenditure could not be brought within the compass of ordinary years, the short period during which the country had enjoyed independence, the existing situation of Europe, and the expenses of the War-department; and concluded with recommending the continuance of the existing taxes, with the exception of some alteration of that on patents.

The States-General, after deliberating on the Report and the plan of law with which it was accompanied, passed a resolution, approving of the same. They appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Lynden Van Howelaken, Van Sytzama, and Van Pallandt, to inform the Prince Sovereign, that they had seen with satisfaction that the Estimates for 1815, when compared with those of 1814, had undergone a diminution of 12 millions; and that the sum of 40 millions and an half, at which

his Royal Highness estimated the various revenues of the State, added to the surplus of 1813 and 14, would be sufficient to cover the expenses of 1815.

They add, "that it is exceedingly difficult for this Assembly to decide how far the estimated expenses of fifty-one millions would admit of diminution without the public service sustaining injury; and also whether the estimated revenue of 40½ millions was compatible with the ability of the people: that the assembly (as representatives of the inhabitants of these lands,—a people who, for years past, had been compelled to make so many unexampled sacrifices, had suffered so many losses, and been so much diminished), would have greatly wished that the expenses of the state had been reduced to less than 51 millions; that some very severe and oppressive burthens had been lightened, and the necessary expenses of the State brought within such compass, as that they would be covered by the taxes which the country was capable of bearing: that the assembly, nevertheless, from what had fallen from the Secretary of State, felt great satisfaction in the conviction that the Sovereign was deeply sensible of the weight of the existing burthens; and that, though the wants of the various branches of administration for this and the following year had rendered it impossible to gratify the wish of his heart in making greater reductions, yet this important work occupied his serious consideration: that this assembly are fully sensible of the unwearied efforts and paternal cares of their Sovereign; and that they give the best proof of this deep conviction by assenting to the law of finance now under their consideration."

Great Meteor.—Middleburgh, Dec. 5.—The great fire-ball, mentioned in the Middleburgh Courant, of Nov. 22d, was four times the diameter of the full moon: it must have been at an immense height, and as it was seen from many places, it is hoped that we may obtain accounts of observations that will determine its nature.

ITALY.

Rome.—On the 27th of October the Pope consecrated a magnificent standard, intended by him as a present for the Prince Regent of England's Regiment of Austrian Hussars (late Radezky's), by which he was first received at the Taro. On one side of the colours are the Imperial arms of Austria: and on the other a representation of the Virgin Mary, with the infant Jesus, reaching her hand to the Pope, to conduc

him back to the Apostolical See. Underneath is this inscription:—

“HUNGARIE PATRONA PIUM comitatur
ad Urbem;

O felix tanto Roma sub auspicio!”

✠ The Pope presenting colours to an
Austrian Regiment, commanded by the
PRINCE REGENT OF ENGLAND!!!

Rome, Nov. 16. — The 14th of this month will be a memorable day with the Society of Jesuits. The reception of novices then commenced, when forty were admitted. Among these was the eldest son of Marquis Patrizi, a new Senator of Rome; the son of Marquis Azelio, Minister Extraordinary for Sardinia in this city; and twenty priests, the most of whom are public professors at the University.

Convents opposed.—Parma, Nov. 26.—In the greatest part of the states of Italy, where the plan had been formed to re-establish the convents, so much opposition had been met with from the ci-devant monks, that it has been necessary to desist from this measure.

December 5.—A letter from Delmotte, Bishop of Casoria, announces that the Catholic religion makes great progress in the United States of America, and in the empire of China. In one year baptism was administered to 10,384 children, and 1,677 adults; and 2,674 individuals were preparing themselves to receive it. The number of Christians in Tonkin is 60,000.

Letters from Rome state, that Dr. Milner has totally failed in his representations to his Holiness the Pope against the letter of Quarantotti. The Pope has signified his determination to acquiesce in such measures with respect to the *Veto*, as shall be judged necessary by the English Government in the nomination of Catholic Bishops; so that we trust that this important subject will be put at rest.

Genoa, Dec. 7.—The Bank of St. George is re-established, and is charged with the public debt.

INDIES EAST.

Destructive Conflagration.—Extract of a letter from Calcutta.—“The town and suburbs of Rangoon have been nearly destroyed by fire, upwards of 6000 houses having been burnt, besides immense stores of teak and other wood. The conflagration must have been excessive, and the consequent distress of this motley population extensive. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.”

INDIES WEST.

French Sugar Islands: State of.—The Journal de Paris contains an extract of a letter from Point-a-Petre, Guadeloupe, dated about the end of August:—

“We expect here with lively impatience, the re-occupation of our unfortunate colony by France. The laws, destructive of commerce, issued in Europe since the Revolution, the embargo which followed, the bad administration of our late French Governor, have gradually undermined and nearly ruined the colony. Being no longer able to procure salt provisions, or sell produce, our planters and negroes were dispirited. Misery, famine, and forced labours cut off nearly 30,000 negroes in less than five years. Before the revolution, we numbered 90,000 heads of taxable slaves; now the parochial census presents no more than 28,000. From this fact, you will easily conceive of what importance the *Slave Trade* is to the colonies, and especially to Guadeloupe, at least for five years.

“All the inhabitants of Martinique and this island are in want of slaves, but they cannot pay for them at less than 6, 9, or 12 months date. Luxuries are not wanted here—we cannot pay for superfluities. The articles most in demand are those essential to the wants of life, the clothing of negroes, and for our sugar and coffee plantations. Two-thirds of our produce have been already exported by the English.—We don't make more than two millions weight of coffee, and about twelve hundred bales of cotton; but the crop of sugar may now be estimated at more than thirty thousand hogsheds.”

PRUSSIA.

Commerce.—Berlin, Nov. 19.—The fair of Frankfort on the Oder has been very unfavourable for the Prussian manufacturers. The English merchants sold a great quantity of fine cotton cloths at 5 groschen (80 cents.) the ell. These prices totally put an end to all competition on the part of our merchants, who could not afford their goods at so low a rate.

RUSSIA.

Moscow.—Russian Papers give the following interesting statistical notices respecting the present state of the city of Moscow:—Before the conflagration it contained 2,561 stone houses, and 6,591 of wood—total 9,158. Of these, only 526 of the former, and 2,100 of the latter were left after the fire, so that the total number destroyed was 6,552. Repaired and rebuilt in 1813, 2,180; and in 1814, 2,798. The city

covers a superficies of 16,120,800 square fathoms; and is composed of 20 different parts, which are subdivided into 95 quarters. In January 1814, the population was 161,986, and in August 172,991; of whom 101,729 were males, and 71,262 females. The births in 1813 were, males 2,498, females 2,663—total 5,161. The deaths in the same year, males 4,357, females 3,646—total 8,003.

We learn from Riga that the frost commenced on the 2nd of November, and that it has continued ever since. The Duna was covered with ice. At Archangel, on the 23rd of October they had already 13 degrees of cold, and the Dwina and the Volga were frozen.

SPAIN.

Spanish Manufactures.—"A Spaniard at Paris has undertaken to defend the ordinance of Ferdinand VII. prohibiting the importation of cotton goods into Spain.—He states, that during the war, every day or every night, English cotton manufactures were landed with the connivance of the Custom-house Officers along an immense line from Mattaro to Cadaques, and sold far below the real value; muslins at 15 francs per piece of 9 yards, neck-handkerchiefs at 20 sous, stockings at 40 sous per pair; nankeens at 35 sous per yard; all the towns were filled with these articles. What native manufactories could withstand such an inundation? In six months they were all ruined, and the workmen obliged to go into the army. As soon as there was no longer any competition to fear, the prices were raised, so that muslins are now sold at 40 francs, neck handkerchiefs at 3 and 4 francs, and nankeens at 6. This fact, which among others can be attested by two millions of people, was certainly of sufficient importance to induce Ferdinand to issue the decree, on account of which the English now accuse him of ingratitude. Had England said to Spain, "I will supply you with arms and troops to maintain your independence, but all your ports shall be open to our manufactures, however your own artizans may suffer by it," Spain would probably not have subscribed to the Treaty. It would be like saying to her, "Corn is cheaper in Barbary; go and buy it there—why should you take the trouble to cultivate it?"

Cautions against Infection.—A Proclamation was issued November 14th, by General Don, the Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, directing that to prevent the future ill effects of any seeds of the disorder recently prevalent there, every kind of furniture, bedding, and wearing apparel,

should be thoroughly cleansed and aired, and also every house and office; and that every house in which the fever had existed should be again white-washed and fumigated before the 7th of this month. The Proclamation mentions that during the different visitations of the fever in 1812-13-14, there had in all been attacked by it 14,910 persons, of whom 7070 had died.

SICILY.

Debt to Britain recognized.—*Palermo, Nov. 10.*—The Parliament continues its sittings. It has already discussed several important questions, and passed, among others, the following Decree:—

"The Parliament decrees, that it recognises as a national debt the loan negotiated with Great Britain by the Ministers the Princes of Castelnovo and Bonano, for the sum which shall be left, after subtracting the lawful compensations acknowledged by the liquidation which shall take place between the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty and those of his Sicilian Majesty, and the result of which will be communicated to Parliament. The Parliament does not mean to authorise by this decree the illegal conduct of the Ministers, who, by contracting this debt without its consent, violated its constitutional prerogatives."

Nov. 20.—The great quantity of territorial property possessed by the Ecclesiastical corporations is the cause why in Sicily the number of landholders is very inconsiderable, which is extremely injurious to agriculture. The Parliament is employed in applying a remedy to this evil. On the 7th, a plan of law was proposed in the Chamber of Commons, enacting a perpetual alienation of all landed property, whether domainal or feudal, held by churches, pious foundations, orders of knighthood, episcopal sees, and universities, under condition of an annual payment being made to the present titulars, calculated on the basis of their existing emoluments.—(*Palermo Gazette.*)

TURKEY.

Turkish Oppressions Resisted.

Servia, Nov. 25.—During at least three months past, many private accounts have spoken of a new ferment, and collisions between the Servians and the Turks. The destructive flame of revenge burned in the hearts of some Turks, till in the course of a year, they had roused the last spark of life in Servia.

No protests of the oppressed Raja were of any avail. The Turks continued to levy heavier contributions and requisitions from day to day. At first all was

punctually paid, and complied with, as far as possible. The ready money being exhausted; other property was given up.—After delivering up of all arms by the Raja, according to orders, rigorous private searches began. Horses, harness, &c. used in war, were taken away. From families of some consideration were extorted 500, then 1,000, and at last 2,000 piastres; they treated the poor in a shocking manner, to satiate their hatred against these poor Christians. The Government left in Servia raised in May last, the head-money to 30 piastres, instead of 10, which it used to be. After these the Spahies (land owners) and Beys, violently levied their direct and indirect revenues, which had been ten years in arrear.

A dreadful execution took place at Belgrade on the 29th and 30th of October. Forty-two Servians were impaled, and exposed to view, at the Belgrade Gate.—Within a few days above a hundred Servians have been seized and carried to Belgrade; where they expect sentence of death. The terror is universal. Many sought to save themselves by flying into the mountains, where they lived in fear and anxiety; but by this the greatest part of the waja (district) was the more exposed. At length the oppressed people resolved to try their fortune with arms in their hands, at least to die fighting for the safety of their families. This cry resounded first in the district of Kragovacz, which was soon followed by several others. The men of these counties seized their concealed arms, fell upon the Turks who were levying contributions, or roving about in the villages, dispersed them, attacked the Turks living in the open towns, and destroyed their houses. The rage of the Turks was now increased—they began to collect their force in Servia, and to call in the Bosnian Turks, who were before ill disposed towards the Servians. Since that time bodies of 100, 200, or 300 Turks were seen entering Servia from Bosnia: in all supposed about 6,000.

The Telal (Bey, in war) invites them in these words:—"Up, Turks! the die is cast over Servia! Remember last year's campaign, so rich in booty, in Servia, when we forced and drove home quantities of sheep and horned cattle. The hour is now come for us to carry home slaves, both male and female, at our pleasure!"

The Bey of Tunis died suddenly on the 17th Sept. at the age of 59, after reigning 32 years. Sidi Ottoman, his brother, was immediately proclaimed as his successor. He is a man of mild and pacific character.

National Register: BRITISH.

State of the King's Health.—The Public Monthly Report of the Physicians attending his Majesty exhibited at St. James's Palace.

"Windsor Castle, Dec. 3.

"His Majesty has been uniformly composed through the last month, but without any alteration in the state of his disorder.

H. HALFORD.

M. BAILLIE.

W. HEBERDEN.

R. WILLIS."

The war duties on the exportation of goods, and goods brought or carried coastwise, ceased Dec. 12th, being the expiration of six months after the ratification of the signing of the treaty of peace.

The duties of the Custom House in the course of one week, lately, according to a published estimate, amounted to the very high sum of 550,000*l*.

Official account of the Imports and Exports, with their excess, and the balance of trade between Great Britain and all the Colonies in North America:—

N.B. The documents for the year 1813 were consumed by the late fire at the Custom House.

Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.	Imp. Exc.	Exp. Ex.
1800	2,089,652	6,384,202	—	4,294,550
1801	2,706,518	7,517,531	—	4,814,013
1802	1,923,501	5,319,491	—	3,395,987
1803	1,914,098	5,272,812	—	3,358,714
1804	1,651,467	6,398,426	—	4,746,959
1805	1,766,556	7,146,765	—	5,380,209
1806	1,999,884	8,613,123	—	6,613,240
1807	2,847,522	7,521,120	—	5,073,598
1808	836,742	3,992,060	—	3,155,718
1809	2,295,331	5,187,615	—	2,892,284
1810	2,614,405	7,813,317	—	5,198,912
1811	2,309,415	1,431,829	877,586	—
1812	1,294,152	4,185,592	—	2,841,440

Tot. 26,158,856 77,133,834 877,586 51,852,624

Balance in favour of Great Britain 59,975,038

Annual Average of last 13 years.. £8,921,156

Bank Notes.—An Account shewing the amount of Bank Notes in circulation on the 1st of November, 1814:—

Bank Notes of 5*l*. and upwards 17,003,620
Promissory Notes, at 7 day's sight 1,259,220
Bank Notes of 1*l*. and 2*l*. . . 9,594,450

£27,857,290

Tokens.—According to the Act of Parliament, passed in November, 1813, no

local tokens can be legally paid, or received after the 19th instant.

Revenue Increased.—The state of the Consolidated Fund and the War Taxes for the current quarter is particularly promising. The former has already produced 1,000,000*l.* more than the corresponding quarter of last year; and the surplus of the War Taxes compared with the same period, amounts to about 900,000*l.*

Barracks sold.

The sale of Lewes Barracks finished on Friday last, under a spirit of competition that had gradually increased during the latter five or six days, to an advance of at least ten per cent. on lots similar to those that had been previously disposed of. The early purchasers, therefore, had to thank their promptitude for their good bargains. The stores and materials together fetched nearly 13,000*l.* a sum which much exceeds the amount they were calculated at.

Military Regulation.—Officers commanding regiments have been directed to report to the Commander in Chief the manner in which divine service is performed during the preceding month to their respective corps.

The contract price for supplying the three regiments of Foot Guards in London with prime butcher's meat is five-pence half-penny per lb.

So destructive is a cannon-ball, when in its force, that persons have been known to have been killed without being struck—this was the case of the unfortunate Captain Downie, on Lake Champlain,—a 42-pound shot passing close to him, at the lower end of the abdomen, he fell dead without even a sigh being heard from him; there was not the slightest appearance of his having received any injury.

French Oats, &c.—Lately, a cargo of French oats was brought into Newhaven harbour, and retailed at Lewes for twenty shillings per quarter. An immense quantity of French walnuts and eggs, have during the last week been imported.

Servants' wages lowered.

At the late sittings, or statutes for hiring servants throughout the different parts of the northern counties, the rate of wages was lowered nearly one-fourth, in consequence of the present prices of corn, and from the necessity for smaller farmers to become their own foremen, and for those on farms of a greater extent, to perform their work with fewer servants. The wages of labourers was lowered in the same proportion.

Corn Rent.—Attempts have been making, and not without some popularity, by means of a Corn Rent, to meet the variations of the times; it has been lately a good deal used in Devon, Cornwall, and part of Somerset.—The landlord and tenant having agreed that when wheat is at the average price of 8*s.* per bushel at the market, where the produce of that farm is sold, the annual rent shall be—say—300*l.*; then, as wheat may increase or decrease in price, the rent shall suffer a proportionate increase or diminution, taking the limit of 12*s.* as a maximum, and 6*s.* as a minimum, above or below which no alteration takes place in the rent, which thus vibrates between 225*l.* and 450*l.* The annual average to be struck by the regular and fair prices of the named market, taken four times every year.

Munificence.—The Right Hon. Lord Dudley and Ward has presented 2,000*l.* towards the erection of a new parish church for the town of Dudley.

Price of Porter.—We understand that the principal Brewers in London had a meeting lately, to consider the propriety of reducing the price of Porter, in consequence of the reduction in the price of hops, &c.; when it was determined, that Porter should be continued at its present price, but improved in its quality. The publicans received notice to this effect.

Litigation: Lord Mayor of London summoned for Parochial Rates!—An application was lately made at the Mansion-house, for warrant, to levy the amount of Church and Poor Rates, on the late Lord Mayor (Sir W. Domville, as occupying the Mansion-house), who had been summoned by the Parish officers of St. Mary Woolchurch Haugh, for arrears. The question had been in a course of litigation for nearly 15 months. The ground of objection on the part of the City is, the Mansion-house being assessed upon an increased rental, making in the whole 1500*l.* per annum. The Lord Mayor refused to grant the warrant demanded: but said, he would recommend the proper authorities to pay the original assessment; and agreed, that with respect to the increased amount of rate, the matter in dispute should be referred to Mr. Serjeant Runnington.

Steam Boat.—Thursday, Dec. 15, a steam-boat was put in motion on the canal near Limehouse. The Lord Mayor, &c. were on board. It is about 40 tons burthen, and will convey between 2 and 300 passengers. It proceeded a mile and returned, performing the distance in 16 minutes. Another is building on the river of 200 tons,

to be employed as a packet between London and Ramsgate.

Duke of Orleans' State Carriage.—The splendid carriage just completed by Birch, in Queen-street, proves to be a state-carriage for the Duke of Orleans. It was yesterday shewn to some select friends. It is a garter-blue ground, most brilliantly polished, richly ornamented, and gilded in the most superb manner. The French Royal Arms are supported by two Angels, finely painted, and unencumbered with clouds. There is also a profusion of French lilies, which are painted upright—deviating from the former custom of representing them in a leaning posture. The inside is lined with scarlet cloth; in the centre of which, on the tops, are the French Royal Arms, richly embroidered. This is considered a great improvement in a state-carriage, and has a very pleasing effect. The hammer-cloth is of a scarlet colour, formed in double festoons, similar to that of the state-carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, beautifully ornamented, on each side, with silk fringe, and tassels, with the Royal Arms, richly embroidered, on blue satin. The carriage part is finely carved with elegant and appropriate devices, and ornamented to correspond with the body. The wheels are patent.

Newly proposed site for Post Office: Smithfield.—A printed scheme has been patronized and circulated for consideration by the Governors of the Charter House, for removing the cattle market to near Islington, and appropriating Smithfield to the erection of a new and complete Post Office, with mail-coach inns around it, and proper approaches.

Former price of Holy Scripture.

A striking instance of the great benefit mankind has derived from the discovery of the Art of Printing:—In the year 1274, the price of a Bible, neatly written, was 30*l.* an enormous sum in those days. In the same year, the erection of two arches of London Bridge cost but 25*l.* of course 5*l.* less than was paid at that time for a single copy of the Scriptures.

Desecration of the Sabbath Punished.—John Baker, governor of the poor house of the parish of Coningsby, lately paid 10*l.* being the amount of two fines levied upon him, by the Rev. Thomas Roe, one of his Majesty's Justices, for breaking the sabbath on the preceding day by getting intoxicated in liquor, and behaving in a disorderly manner in the church during divine service.

Holidays not Sundays.—A point of law came out lately in pleadings, which is of consequence to the community. The *Rubric* says, the banns of Matrimony must be published in the Church three several Sundays or Holidays. A couple were married by banns published two several Sundays, and also on Christmas-day. The marriage was *illegal*; because, in the Act of Parliament, the word *Holiday* is omitted.

Christian Name when mutable.—It likewise appeared on the authority of Lord Coke, which the Counsel quoted, that it is held in common law, that though a man's Surname may be changed, his Christian name cannot, except at Confirmation: Baptismal names can then only be changed.

Religious Habits.—Dr. Poynter, previous to his departure for Rome, ordered the religious habits, worn in the convents of the London district to be exchanged for lay dresses.

Mr. Gandolphi has subsequently addressed a letter to the nuns, stating that no law of Great Britain prohibits ladies from wearing whatever dresses they prefer, fashionable or "unfashionable."

Confessor to the Maids of Honour.

A Clergyman it seems pleads privilege of office for non residence on his livings (two benefices in the city of London) on account of his holding also—in commendam, we suppose—the additional situation of *Confessor to the Maids of Honour, at St. James's*. Public curiosity has been lately raised to know whether this be a sinecure or an efficient place. If a sinecure, then—ought it to prove an impediment to the instruction of his parishioners by an active Son of the Church, who exceedingly regrets the progress of Methodism and the increase of sectaries?—But, if it be an efficient occupation, then the wonder is how one man has been able to discharge the duties of an office so arduous; and the wicked wits about the court propose to assist him as deputies;—for why should he be so overburdened with sin and secrets as they—ah! ah!—as they affirm he must be? Poor good man!

Mr. Webb, the Philanthropist, has been compelled, within these few days, to seek refuge in France, from the persecution of numerous trespassers upon his abused generosity, who followed him from place to place, and drove him in the last instance from Tunbridge Wells to Dover, where he embarked. This is the second time, within a few months, that this worthy character has been compelled to emigrate, from the same cause.

Quakers Association Meetings.—Lately a Meeting of the Friends (called Quakers) took place in the Assize Hall at Bodmin, and was very numerous and respectably attended. Two very excellent and impressive discourses were delivered on the occasions by Messrs. Gundry and Foster. Similar meetings have taken place at other towns in the country.

Slave Trade.—On this interesting subject, Mr. Wilberforce has written to a friend in the following terms:—"I am happy to inform you, that a letter from the Duke of Wellington, brought me a few days ago the welcome intelligence, that the French Government had actually issued an order, prohibiting the Slave Trade by French subjects any where to the northward of Cape Formosa. By this measure protection is afforded to 1,500 miles of coast, and the measure is the more important because from the shape of the coast, slaves might be brought from the interior either to the southward or the western coast. Let us hope that this concession is the earnest of more complete success."

Three merchants in African slave-trading have been brought from Sierra Leone in the Ariel, and lodged in Portsmouth gaol, in order to their being transported to Botany Bay for 14 years, that being the sentence passed upon them after their trial at Sierra Leone. Their names are J. Dunbar, a Spaniard; Malcolm Brodie, a native of Manchester; and George Cooke, an American.

Lizard: uncommon.

An uncommon species of lizard was found lately in a house in Carlisle. It is in length full five inches, the back, which is dark brown, is wrinkled like shagreen, the colour of the belly light yellow, streaked with brown; it has but four claws on the fore feet, and five on the hinder. The only similar one known is in the museum of Mr. Wilcox. Some naturalists term it the *Salamander*.

Curious Anecdote.—A few days ago, as a gentleman was angling with the maiden slob for trout in a small stream which runs down Commondale, near Ayton Magna, in the neighbourhood of Guisbrough, an adder, lurking in the stream, took the bait, while floating down, gorged it, and was actually caught by the hook. This singular circumstance is a proof that those species inhabit and occasionally feed in the water.

Prolific Potatoes.—The astonishing number of 220 potatoes were last week taken up in a field called Bedlington Orchard,

the produce of one American early potatoe.

New Fishery: in St. George's Channel.—Some spirited Gentlemen of Plymouth are about to establish a fishery on the Nymph Bank, on the south coast of Ireland. An experiment was made in the year 1802, under the sanction of the Earl of Hardwicke, the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; when in 37 fathoms of water, considerable quantities of excellent cod and ling were taken; but the scheme was suspended in consequence of the war. No doubt is now entertained of ultimate success, and the proposers flatter themselves with soon rivalling the Dutch fishery on the Dogger Bank.

Caution: accident.—On the 19th ult. as Mrs. Janillon, wife of Mr. Janillon, in Capel-street, Dublin, was endeavouring to open a bottle filled with gas, ignorant of its contents, while she leaned over it the vessel exploded with a most tremendous noise, and shocking to relate, mangled her in such a dreadful manner as to cause her instantaneous death.—One of her sons who happened to be near her at the time had his hands most horribly lacerated.

Fatal Accident.—The new bridge lately built over the Till, at or near the Red Scar, says a Newcastle paper, fell down lately with a tremendous crash. The architect, who was below removing some props, was killed and buried in the ruins.

Caution.—Two instances of the very powerful and deleterious effects of the seeds of the laburnum have occurred in Chester: the first was four or five children, the second an adult. Soon after eating them they cause giddiness, vomiting and a peculiar weakness of the limbs and knees. An emetic speedily given, and a purgation afterwards, are the best antidotes. If no other emetic be at hand, one made with mustard and water will answer.

Twelve cattle belonging to Richard Owen, tenant of a farm belonging to Mr. C. W. Wynn, at Myfod, Montgomeryshire, broke from their pasture, and strayed into a neighbouring farm, where some branches of a yew tree had been cut on the 3rd inst. On the 6th, in the evening, they were safe in their pasture; and early on the 7th, six of them were found dead near the place where the branches lay.

Gaol doors, thrown open.

It is worthy of remark, as highly creditable to the police of the city of York, that the doors of its gaol for three weeks previous to the 26th of November were daily thrown open, there not being a pri-

moner, either debtor or felon, confined therein.

Molasses, unlawful to Brewers.

In an action in the Court of Common Pleas to recover 125*l.* for molasses sold to a brewer, the defence set up was that, by Act of Parliament, no brewer shall mix Molasses with beer, and that the plaintiff knew that the defendant purchased them for that purpose; and that by another act of Parliament the seller forfeits 500*l.*—The Judgment was, as the plaintiff acted illegally in selling, he could not recover.

Sale of allotted lands, pays all expenses.

At a sale by auction of common land which took place lately at Kingston, under an Act of Parliament for dividing and enclosing the waste lands in the parish of Cascob, and townships of Ednol and Kinnerton, in the County of Radnor, one hundred and twenty-two acres were sold for the sum of eighteen hundred and forty-five pounds, being upwards of fifteen pounds per acre, which the Commissioners have ascertained to be sufficient to defray the expenses of dividing upwards of two thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, the quantity of land directed to be divided and inclosed, including the expense of obtaining the Act, Road making, and all other expenses attending the division of the same.

Execution.—Dec 15, at nine o'clock, the our Malays, Caden, Panjan, Moudie, and Soobon, who were convicted at the Admiralty Sessions on Monday, for the murder of Antonio de Castro, on board the Governor Raffles, off the Cape of Good Hope, on the 11th of November, were removed from Newgate for execution in the following procession:—

A party of horse patrol to clear the way,
Constables, about 100, four abreast,
City marshal, on horseback,
The two sheriffs, in their carriages,
Constables,
THE CART,

in which the culprits sat on two seats, their faces towards the horses; they were pinnioned, and the halter round each of their necks; the two hangmen, one on each side in the cart, each with a cutlass, and two interpreters. The culprits were dressed like English sailors, and wore striped woollen caps. The procession passed along Newgate-street, Cheapside, Whitechapel, the Commercial-road, to Execution Dock, where there was a temporary gallows erected at low water-mark, and at ten o'clock they were launched into eternity. At eleven o'clock they were cut down and lowered into a boat, and their bodies were

subsequently suspended on a cross-jibbet, near the place of execution.

Singular Deaths.—In the parish of Derriholland, Enniskillin, Andrew Stewart, late shepherd to the Right Hon. Earl Belmore, and his wife Bell Stewart, after 67 years of matrimonial tranquillity, departed this life both in one moment, on the 17th of October, and were both interred on the 19th—their ages, put together, 166 years. In the parish of Llanerchayron, Cardiganshire, Jane Harry, aged 105; this venerable matron had at the time of her death, four children, 53 grand-children, 119 great grand-children, and 17 great great grand-children; she retained the use of her faculties to the last.—Also, in the parish of Llanbadarn-fawr, in the same county, John Davies, aged 108, who for some years past was in the regular habit of repairing to Aberystwith on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of being shaved; this operation was gratuitously performed, in consideration of the extraordinary age, and cleanly propensity of the sturdy veteran, who walked no less than six miles to and fro for the sake of a smooth chin: he walked erect, and even thrashed wheat within two months of his death!

Lord Ffrench lately put a period to his life with a pistol, in the chamber of one of his sons, in Trinity College, Dublin. He had previously sent the servant down stairs that he might arrange some papers without interruption. This act is ascribed to perplexities arising from the late failure of the banking-house in Dublin, in which his Lordship was concerned. A Jury has sat on his body, as customary, and returned a verdict of *Lunacy*.

The noted Martin Von Butchell, who has for many years attracted public notice by the peculiarities of his long beard and his dress, his singular handbills, advertisements, &c. died lately at the age of eighty. Among his other oddities he kept the body of his first wife embalmed in a glass case. Though his surgery was more spacious than scientific, he is said to have been originally an excellent surgeons' instrument-maker. He was a great frequenter of Hyde Park on Sunday on his little horse.

OXFORD.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz:—For Latin verses, *Europa Pacatores Orionum invasentes*.—For an English Essay, *The Effects of distant Colonization on the Parent State*. For a Latin Essay, *In illa Philosophia Parte, quæ Moralis dicitur, tractanda quantum sit præcipue Aristotelicæ Disciplinæ Virtus?*—Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, English Verse, *The Temple of Theorus*.

CAMBRIDGE.

Dr. Cornwallis Hewett, Vice-Master and Senior Fellow of Downing, is elected to the Professorship of Medicine in that college, vacant by the death of Sir Busick Harwood. Dr. Hewett's appointment vacates a Lay Fellowship of Downing. The election for which will be in the beginning of Easter Term.

At a meeting of the Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Dr. Woodhouse, Fellow of Caius college, was elected one of the Physicians to that institution, in the room of the late Sir Busick Harwood. The other candidate was Professor Haviland, fellow of St. John's college; and the numbers at the close of the poll were,

For Dr. Woodhouse - - - 105
Professor Haviland - - - 67

SCOTLAND.

Ecclesiastical Election, according to the Church of Scotland, in London.—The Rev. Mr. Manual, of St. Ninian's, near Stirling, was elected by a large majority, to be the Pastor of the Scots Church, London Wall, in the room of the late Rev. Dr. Young, deceased. The candidates and votes were as follows:

For Mr. Manual, 115.

— Mr. Rannie, of Banff, 53.

— Mr. Wilson, of Hexham, 24.

— Mr. Burns, Lackwinock, 2.

— Mr. Fraser, of Fort George, 1.

After the election had been decided in favour of Mr. Manual, the Rev. Dr. Nicol, who was in the chair, said, that as all parties were to be satisfied with the result, they would prove it by all the voters on either side giving Mr. Manual an unanimous call by holding up their hands, which was done accordingly.

Literary Liberality.—We feel much pleasure in mentioning that at the late competition for Bursaries at Marischal College, the five young men next in order of merit to the successful candidates, were agreeably surprised, at the close of the examination, to learn from the Principal and Regents, that Mr. Forbes, M. P. had, with a generosity peculiarly his own, provided a Bursary for each. (*Aberdeen Journal.*)

Spey Bridge.—A beautiful bridge over the Spey, at Craig Elachie, is now completed, and opened for passengers. Contemplated as an object of great national and local utility, or as a noble monument of art, it is the astonishment of all who have beheld it. The picturesque beauty of the surrounding scenery is unrivalled. The river winds in all its majesty, through

a charming valley, bounded by precipitous mountains, covered with pine. The stream dashes against a projecting point of the stupendous rock of Lower Craig Elachie, where the magnificent iron arch, 150 feet expands across the river: the arch is protected, on the flanks of the abutments, by four castellated turrets, 50 feet in height. The approach to the bridge from the south descends from the higher grounds by an easy serpentine sweep, so conducted as to command a grand view of the bridge and turrets, and to vary the perspective at every step. In proceeding along the bridge, the passenger seems entering a frightful cavern, excavated in the rock to the depth of upwards of 100 feet perpendicular, from which there is no apparent outlet; but on turning the turret defending the cliff, he finds himself extricated from his labyrinth by a smooth and spacious passage, and secure parapet cut along the base of the rock, skirting, a plantation of majestic trees, through openings of which is seen, in distant perspective, the beautiful seat of Mr. Macdowal Grant, of Arndilly, with the rich profusion of woods surrounding it, until the road bursts from the forest into the delightful valley of Rothes.

Popular Prejudices, how injurious!

The gentleman who first introduced Red Clover into East Lothian was compelled to leave that country, and return to England, in consequence of the ignorance and superstition of the farmers, &c. who considered a very fatal ague, prevalent in that district, as a punishment inflicted on them by the God of Nature, for the impiety of him who thus dared to commence the culture of that now invaluable plant. A stronger instance of that species of sophism which Logicians term, a *non Causa pro Causa*, is not perhaps to be met with in the annals of mankind.

IRELAND.

Caution. Fatal effects of the Detonating balls.—"An accident occurred a short time since, which I hope will be a warning against the use of detonating balls. Mrs. — had unfortunately taken one up, and was scraping it with a knife, when, as I suppose, she pressed it too hard, and it exploded, and shattered the knife into three parts, forcing the fragments into her throat—in the space of five minutes she bled to death! Mr. —, who went there, declares that they had entered with such force, that they were extracted with great difficulty."

Miss White died lately at Limerick, and has bequeathed the following in charity, viz. 1,000*l.* for the purpose of erecting a Magdalen Asylum in that city, and, after the death of an old lady, 100*l.* a year for twenty years, towards its support; 50*l.* a year for fifty years to the Fever Hospital; 40*l.* a year for 21 years to the House of Industry; 80*l.* a year to the four Roman Catholic Charity Schools; 30*l.* each a year for twenty years, to the poor of the parishes of St. Mary's, St. John's, St. Michael's, and St. Munchin's; 10*l.* a year for fifty years to the Lying-in Hospital; 50*l.* a year for 38 years to St. Michael's Chapel; 5*l.* a year for twenty years to the Dispensary; and 50*l.* for the purchase of books for the poor.

Dublin Beer.—Mr. Giffard, at a late meeting of the Quarterly-Assembly at Dublin, on the subject of the high price of beer, said, "But, as to the brewers, it is nothing to them the price of barley or hops, nor can it effect any reduction in the price of malt liquor; for, Gentlemen, I tell you, they never use a grain of it. No, Gentlemen, they go to every quarter of the globe in search of materials, sooner than use your barley: they go to the East Indies for the *coculus Indicus*; they go to Spain for whole cargoes of liquorice; they sail to South America and the West Indies, and come home laden with tobacco; in short, Gentlemen, they use every poisonous vegetable to stupify and intoxicate their customers; they search your hedges for henbane and the deadly night-shade, the berries of which are so commonly met with on the road-side—all sooner than use malt or hops; and this liquid, obtained from those noxious and poisonous plants, they proclaim to the world as a wholesome beverage. I remember the time when they used opium in such large quantities, that the price of that article rose to no less than 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling per pound, which was about 2*d.* the grain; they were consequently obliged to drop that article, as it became too dear for them to intoxicate their customers with."

Trinity College, Dublin.

The Hon. Mr. Barnewall, son of Lord Trimlestown, was lately admitted a student of Trinity College. He entered a *Filius Nobilis*; and is the only Catholic *Filius Nobilis* on the books of that University, for the last century. The Hon. Mr. French entered a Fellow-Commoner. Mr. Barnewall is the maternal grandson to the late celebrated preacher, Dean Kirwan.

The Titular Archbishop of Dublin, Doctor Troy, lately attended at the Mansion-house, Dawson-street, in that city, in order to prove before the Lord Mayor, the signa-

tures of the several Roman Catholic Clergy, who had signed their names to the appointment of a Curate from their Church, who is to be sent as a Missionary to Paris, in order to regulate several matters respecting the Romish Clergy of Ireland. The City Seal was, of course, sought for, and obtained, for the purpose of giving a more accredited appearance to the appointment of the Curate.—(*Hibernian Journal*.)

ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.

At the late Quarterly Meeting of this Society held in their Museum at Penzance, E. W. Stackhouse, Esq. the senior Vice-President present, took the chair about twelve o'clock, and announced the resignation of Lord De Dunstanville, as Patron; on which a letter was read from the Lord Warden of the Stannaries, communicating the gracious intention of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to become Patron to the Society with a donation of one hundred guineas. It was then resolved, that the Earl of Yarmouth and Lord De Dunstanville be requested to accept the Office of Vice-Patrons. An address of thanks to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the distinguished honour his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to confer on that Society was then ordered.

Letters were read from Dr. Kidd, and Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, Professors of Mineralogy in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. A letter was also read from Sir Ralph Milbanke, President of the Society for preventing explosion in Coal-mines, requesting the co-operation of the Society; on which Mr. Rose Price observed, that although the *fire-damp* did not exist in the Cornish mines, yet that an evil of equal importance, and of daily occurrence did demand the interference of that Society—he alluded to the fatal effects produced by the explosion of gunpowder, owing to the use of iron rammers, and he exhibited a bar, composed of a metallic alloy, incapable of producing sparks by collision with silicious fragments.

The Treasurer announced the following donations towards a fund for building a Museum, and for defraying expenses in forming a geological Map of the mining districts of Cornwall, for which thanks were voted:—

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, 105*l.*—Lord de Dunstanville, 50*l.* Sir John St. Aubyn, 30*l.* Sir William Lemon 10*l.* 10*s.* J. H. Tremayne, Esq. M. P. 10*l.* 10*s.* Sir Vyel Vyvyan, 10*s.* 10*s.* W. T. Praed, Esq.

5*l.* 5*s.* Dolcoath Adventurers, 25*l.* Cook's Kitchen Adventures, 15*l.* Huel Fanny Adventurers, 10*l.* &c.

Thanks were also voted for presents of books and minerals, to several noblemen, and gentlemen.

The Secretary next proceeded to read a communication from Sir Christopher Hawkins, containing an extremely interesting account of the gold found in the stream-works of Ladock, accompanied with fine specimens of the same. This gentleman also presented some rich varieties of lead ore, with their analysis; a paper was likewise read from Mr. Majendie, entitled, "*A Sketch of the Geology of the Lizard District*;" containing the result of an investigation into the boundaries and position of the serpentine formation.

The different apartments of the Society's Hall are fitted up in a very handsome and appropriate manner. The Museum is a long spacious room, containing extensive cabinets, divided, like the Leskean Collection, into the geological, systematic, and economical departments, well furnished with splendid and instructive specimens.

VIOLENT STORMS OF DECEMBER 18—27.

The storms last week were most violent in the neighbourhood of Manchester. The torrents of rain on Sunday and Monday made the river swell to a great height, and cut off communication, by the common route, from Broughton, Strangeways, &c. The rain was almost incessant the remainder of the week; and on Friday, the most hurricane-like gale of wind experienced since 1802, made the slates fly from the house-tops, and the pots were hurled from the tops of the chimnies, while the beautiful steeple of St. Mary's church "rocked horribly sublime, bending in obedience to the blast," to the admiration of thousands of gazers, obliged to be reminded every minute that its motion proved the accuracy of its perpendicular. A part of the stonework over the east gate of Cheetham's college was blown down. It fell almost momentarily before the boys were about to be dismissed from their morning's studies in the grammar-school. Several newly erected houses were unroofed by the wind, which found a way into them by the unclosed windows. The hot-house of Mr. Bridgeford, nurseryman, at Cheetham, was destroyed by it; and but for his prompt care, his green-house would have shared the same fate. The private gardens in that neighbourhood, rented by the inhabitants of the

town, were made common by the fury of the blast, and several small cottages suffered severely.—At Liverpool, the storm was tremendous; the streets were deserted for fear of the flying bricks and slates; while the river presented a scene of confusion and distress that harrowed up the heart. Similar accounts are received from all parts of the country. Among the shipping, the damage sustained is incalculable.

At Leeds.—Friday, during the violent storm, the steam-engine chimney, attached to the manufactory of Whitehead and Pearson, on Bradford-moor, was blown down, and, falling upon the building, the roof was forced in with a terrible crash, and a number of the work-people very seriously injured. The hurricane has also done considerable damage to the new mansion of Mr. Goodman, and several other unfinished buildings.

Stafford.—The oldest person living cannot remember more tempestuous and continued gales than we experienced on Friday. The damage sustained by many persons in this town and neighbourhood at present cannot be estimated. Innumerable chimnies have been blown down, roofs of houses and ricks of hay removed: and on the north road trees have been forced down, which have interrupted the progress of coaches, &c.

From the great quantity of rain lately fallen, the low lands in the neighbourhood of Tewkesbury are in a dismal state of inundation, occasioned by the overflowings of the Severn, the Avon, and the other streams which there unite. Persons on the opposite side of the river are obliged to navigate across the whole track of land called the Severn Ham, which, in the very unfit boats generally used for that purpose, is very dangerous.

At Glasgow, and in various other ports, many ships which had safely arrived at their moorings, were driven off; some were wrecked, others suffered severely in their tackle, &c. to the great distress of our commercial ports.

Packet lost.—Fresh Sand banks.

Margate, Dec. 20.—The loss of the British *Queen* packet is established beyond a doubt, by the arrival here of part of the wreck, and among it the stern, with her name on it; but no tidings as yet of any one that was on board. A number of fresh sand-banks have been found during the late gales, along the whole of the French and Flemish coast, which renders it extremely dangerous, except with vessels of a small draught of water.

X

SMITHFIELD CLUB.

Annual Show at Sadler's Yard.

Friday morning, Dec. 16, the cattle and implements, &c. arrived in Mr. Sadler's yard, Goswell-street, at the usual hour, and although it had been announced that the Show would not open until the afternoon, a considerable crowd surrounded the Repository gates during the forenoon, and increased greatly afterwards, notwithstanding the gates remained shut, the deluges of rain that fell, and the notice "no admission." It seems essential to the character and fairness of the decisions of the Judges, on the comparative merits of so many almost equally fine animals, collected from such various quarters and persons, that strangers should on no account intrude, during their investigation, and this can only be effected by allowing a whole day to those necessary and previous arrangements before the Show should be understood to open.

The yard was on Saturday uncommonly crowded the whole of the day, and it seemed a general opinion among the many experienced breeders, graziers, salesmen, butchers, and amateurs, who examined the several animals, that a better or more interesting show of fat cattle had never been made in London.

The successful candidates were,

<i>Names. Animals.</i>	<i>Class.</i>	<i>Prizes.</i>	<i>Ant.</i>
Jos. Als, for an ox.....	2, 16,	two 20 gs.	
—Beache, an ox.....	17, one	6 gs.	
George Dodd, 4 pigs.....	15, 20,	two 20 gs.	
J. Ellman, jun. 3 sheep..	19, three	35 gs.	
Wm. Hayward, a pig....	15, one	10 gs.	
—Jeffries, an ox....	16, one	5 gs.	
James King, an ox.....	5, two	40 gs.	
Robert Masters, 2 oxen..	4, 17, two	55 gs.	
Thomas Moore, 3 sheep..	10, three	35 gs.	
J. and W. Weller, a pig..	20, one	5 gs.	
John Westcar, two oxen..	16, 1, two	55 gs.	
J. Wilkinson, 3 sheep....	9, one	10 gs.	

Total.....295 gs.

The Implements, &c. exhibited were

Mr. Wilson's 4-horse portable thrashing machine, principally of iron; the horse power and the thrasher moving about separately on wheels, from which it is not necessary to remove them when connected for thrashing. — Mr. John Manton's very small drill bow churns, for making small quantities of butter, in a very few minutes. — Messrs. W. and D. Bailey's cast iron rick supports, stable drain grates, pig troughs, plates for mill stones, and tall park fence of iron. — Mr. Lee, specimens of his patent prepared flax, without having been steeped, in four different stages of its process: the last most beautifully soft, fine, and white, obtained in only six hours after the flax had been cut from the land! Also, a specimen of the valuable chaff, for cattle, that is separated

and preserved dry, in the above process; and of a useful manure, applicable to the same uses as rape or malt dust. — Messrs. Cooke and Fisher, some remarkably fine Swedish turnips; their priced catalogues of implements, and cattle selling tables; and also their offer of a premium of ten guineas, for the best paring plough, for superseding the breast plough on rough and stony land. They also shewed some fine and perfect specimens of hemp that were prepared by a new process, in the short space of five minutes, after being cut from the ground. — Mr. Leonard Phillips, specimens of Mangel Wurzel roots and seeds; several pots of true Florin Grass, some of whose strings were seven feet long, from single joints planted in April last!

At the dinner after the show, Mr. Melish observed, that the pleasure which gentlemen had experienced, in taking an occasional lounge through the office, yard, and premises where the various agricultural and useful implements, &c. are deposited for examination, had suggested to them the idea of entering into a subscription, for enabling Messrs. Cooke and Fisher to fit up a *reading room*, for the accommodation of the subscribers, and to keep it furnished with new agricultural books, periodical works, newspapers, &c. where gentlemen of leisure might have the opportunity of meeting and discussing on topics connected with the rural and useful arts.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Orders of Professional Importance. — Mr. Bell begged that his Lordship would make an order which would tend greatly to the furtherance of business, and would peculiarly accommodate gentlemen behind the bar. What he proposed was, that it should be ordered that every Solicitor should in every notice of motion intimate to the other party, whether the motion was to be made before his Lordship or before the Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Cook having seconded this application,

The Lord Chancellor assented to it with this reservation, that it should be competent to his Lordship, where he should see cause to order such motions as were purposed to be brought before his Lordship, to be carried before the Vice-Chancellor.

The Lord Chancellor then stated, that it had been mentioned to him from various quarters, that great facilities in the carrying on of business had of late years taken place in the Courts of Common Law, in consequence of the printing of the cause lists, together with the names of the Attorneys on either side. This had never hitherto been the practice of the Court of Chan-

cery, the consequence was, that, in many instances, neither Solicitor nor Solicitor's Clerk attended, and the Court was deprived of the means of knowing even who the Solicitor was. To remedy this evil, his Lordship intended to make an order, that in future the lists of causes in this Court should be printed, along with the names of the Solicitors on both sides.

The Judges have lately determined, that persons employing their sons as clerks, shopmen, or warehousemen, are liable to be charged for them as such: and also, that attorneys are chargeable for such clerks as are articles for a less period than seven years.

Articles of the Peace.

December 22.—At the rising of the Court of Chancery, a motion was made, by a junior Barrister, the like of which no man in the Court remembered, although the junior Barrister, who made the motion cited a precedent in point, in support of his motion. The motion was for admitting the Lady and wife of a Noble Lord (D——) to exhibit before the Chancellor Articles of the Peace against her husband, to compel him to give sureties of the peace, on account of ill usage to the wife, in the amount of one thousand or fifteen hundred pounds; as the husband was in the receipt of fifteen thousand pounds a year, and had considerable future expectancies.

The Lady read the articles, with the register, under the Lord Chancellor's seat; after which his Lordship perused the same; and, after a short interrogation of her Ladyship, in a low voice, and without oath, ordered the motion for a reference to the Master for settling the surety bond to be allowed. The Lady came in and went out very privately.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. II. *Affairs in Canada—Peace of Ireland—Property Tax—Catholic Question—Army Estimates—Spanish Subjects.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nov. 14. *Affairs in Canada.*—The Marquis of Buckingham moved for papers referring to a Court-Martial on Captain Barclay, &c. for the loss of the British Flotilla on Lake Erie. His object was to establish whether the Ministers, or Sir J. Yeo, or Captain Barclay, or who else, was guilty of those negligences, or crimes, by which that misfortune had happened to the British arms. The fact was, Capt. B. found his flotilla deficient in men and stores: he requested a re-inforcement; it was refused.

The campaign opened with the formid-

able force of 150 British seamen, and the effect was produced which had been expected. The British flotilla was blocked up in Amherstburg by the American force, nearly double that of the British. Provisions then became so scarce, that not only the army and navy, but part of the inhabitants were obliged to live on small rations from the British stores. In this situation Captain Barclay resolved to break the blockade for the purpose of getting provisions. He engaged the enemy with that skill and intrepidity which distinguish British seamen, and gained the wind of them: but the superiority of the enemy's force finally prevailed. The result was, the unavoidable and complete surrender of our flotilla. He concluded by moving, &c.

Lord Bathurst expressed a hope that the Noble Earl would be induced to concur in an opinion, that it was not expedient to produce the minutes of the Court Martial. Not that the proceedings would disclose any fact to the public they ought to conceal, but that it would disclose what was highly prejudicial to men in both the army and navy, before they enjoyed any opportunity of making their full defence. Captain Barclay had found it necessary to call for a Court Martial, and in the course of the proceedings there were allusions to the conduct of General Proctor, which would render it necessary to bring Gen. Proctor to a Court Martial. If so, how could Government, consistently with justice, deliver the general order, which, by publication, might deprive the General of part of his defence.

After some remarks from Lord Grenville and Lord Melville, in which the former advised his Noble friend to withdraw the motion: the Marquis of Buckingham complied.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lieut. Col. Palmer brought the subject of the late Court-martial, held on Colonel Quintin of the 10th Hussars, repeatedly before the House, by moving for copies of papers, as—Proceedings, &c. The general sense of the House seemed to be, that military matters were not proper subjects of debate in that Assembly.

Peace of Ireland.

Nov. 18.—Mr. Peel obtained leave to bring in a Bill for continuing and amending the two Acts of last Session of Parliament for the better preservation of the internal Peace of Ireland; the principal new feature of which, was to enable the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Magistrates and Special Constables to act in more than one county in cases of disturbance.

Supply.—Property Tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, for the House going into a Committee to consider of the Supply.

Mr. Grenfell was happy to look forward to the expiration of the Property Tax on the 5th of April next. If it was necessary to renew that tax, or continue any part of it, he hoped provisions would be made to do away, or soften down the severity of the inquisitorial part of it, and to make it as easy to the feelings of individuals as it was oppressive to their pockets. It ought also to be made more equal. It was unreasonable that persons, of from 200*l.* to 500*l.* income, should pay in proportion as those of 1000*l.* or 10,000*l.* a year. There ought also to be in the Act some restrictions on the Commissioners, to prevent their disclosure of the income of individuals.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he should be prepared to answer the Hon. Member when the question came before the House. At present it was his intention to move, that a sum, not exceeding *eight millions*, be granted to his Majesty, to meet the bills drawn on the Treasury for the Extraordinaries of the Army.—In answer to a question from Mr. Tierney, whether *two millions* more would cover the whole of the extraordinary expense, he said, as far as he could judge, two millions more would make the whole good. He considered the expense now would be two millions a month less than last year. When we should have brought the American war to a close, our expenses would be still further diminished. At present, however, they must look for great exertions, and provide accordingly.

Resolution agreed to.

Catholic Question.

Nov. 21.—Sir John Cox Hippesley regretted that he could not move for a Report on the Ecclesiastical Rights of the Crown, as it was not in such an official state as to be accessible to any motion from him. He regretted also that he could not move for another paper, which related to a subject which, on its being first mentioned by him, in that House, had excited nothing but ridicule—he meant the Bull for the Restoration of the Order of Jesuits. The most gross misrepresentations on these subjects had been made in Ireland; it was astonishing, indeed, how much the lower orders of that country were industriously kept in a state of ignorance. A gentleman who had been called the Historian of Ireland (Plowden) but who was more remarkable for his volubility than his fidelity, had stated that the Jesuits continued to enjoy the

same privileges in Russia that they did in the times of their greatest prosperity; but he had omitted to state, that in every College of Jesuits, in Russia, there was a Priest of the Greek Church, to whom the religious instruction was confided, and that the Jesuits were interdicted from interfering, in the smallest way, in religious matters. The Hon. Baronet concluded with moving for Copies of the Resolutions of the Roman Catholic Prelates assembled at Dublin on the 17th January, 1799, and some other papers on the same subject.—Ordered.

Army Estimates.

Lord Palmerston moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee, and Mr. Whitbread could not consent to the Speaker's leaving the chair, until the House should receive some information that might enable them to judge, what the amount of force was which the political situation of the country required. He thought it necessary that it should be communicated as to the state of Europe. By a written note signed by Lord Castlereagh, and by Lord W. Bentinck, we had become parties to the treaty between Joachim and the Court of Vienna, on the ground that his force was wanted before time could be allotted to the framing of a formal treaty. He wished to enquire, too, whether a treaty with Spain had not been entered into, and ratified in August last, which had never been produced? Likewise, whether a paper, purporting to be a proclamation from Prince Repnin, which had been published in all the newspapers, calling on the people of Saxony to submit to the Prussian Government, but which was stated to have been since recalled, and which certainly bore upon it the stamp of authenticity, was or was not a fabrication? He was desirous the House should know whether the honour and character of the country had been committed to an act so unjust in itself, so disgraceful in its motives, so mischievous in its example. He could anticipate no permanent tranquillity, when he saw Genoa united to Piedmont, Venice to Austria, Belgium to Holland, Saxony to Prussia, and Poland to Russia. Upon all these topics, explanations were yet to be received. The news from America must naturally incline the House to ask, were the negotiations at Ghent still proceeding?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not think himself at liberty to give an answer to many of the questions put by the Hon. Gentleman; but it gave him great satisfaction so say, that the conferences at Ghent were not broken off. With respect to the engagement with the King of Naples, it

had been already answered more than once. As to the article relative to the note of Prince Repnin, he could answer nothing: he had received no information on Saxony. —One treaty he could mention that had not been yet laid before the House, and that was with Spain; but it was merely a treaty of amity.

The following Resolutions were agreed to:—

That 204,386 men should be kept up for the land service, exclusive of the troops in the Indies, and foreign corps.

£85,000 for the pay of General Officers, who have not the command of regiments.

£200,000 to pay General Officers on the Staff at home, and in our garrisons abroad.

£60,000 for full pay to supernumerary Officers.

£106,000 for the pay of Officers in the several public departments.

£70,000 for Fees expected to be paid into the Exchequer by the Receiver General of the Army.

£218,000 for defraying the expences of the Half Pay to Reduced Officers.

£7,000 for defraying the military allowances to reduced Officers.

£427,000 for defraying the expences of the in and out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham.

£100,000 for defraying the expences of te Volunteer Corps in Great Britain and Ireland.

£150,000 for defraying the expences of the Local Militia.

£237,000 for the service of Foreign Corps in the employment of Great Britain and Ireland.

£14,000 for the charges of the Royal Military College.

£15,000 for the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea.

£72,000 for allowances to retired Army Chaplains, the Chaplain General, &c.

£50,000 for Medicines, Surgical Materials, and Hospital Contingencies.

£25,000 for the Compassionate List.

£100,000 for the Commissariat Establishment in Ireland.

£200,000 for the Barrack Department in Ireland.

Spanish Subjects.

Nov. 22.—Mr. Whitbread rose to move for certain Papers respecting the delivering up of some Spanish subjects, who had fled for protection into Gibraltar. Two gentlemen of some consideration in Spain had fled from thence, and had taken refuge in the garrison of Gibraltar: the Governor, as he should contend, most improperly, most inhumanly, and most unjustifiably, had given them up to the Spanish Government. On the 4th of May, and on the night between the 10th and 11th, that atrocious act took place, which was a scandal and disgrace to the Spanish Govern-

ment, he meant the arrest of Deputies, many of whom were dragged from their houses and imprisoned; others, aware of the arrest, fled,—were pursued by armed troops and taken; but others escaped, and got to England, notwithstanding the most active vigilance of Sir J. Duff. Amongst the most distinguished who gained an asylum in England, was the Marquis Matte-rosa (Count De Torreno). He was pursued by an armed force; but succeeded in getting into Lisbon, and from thence to England. His mother, who was living at his country seat at the time of his flight, died through fear. Two persons had fled to Gibraltar from Cadiz, and Sir J. Duff desired that General Smith would give them up.

One of them, Coraire, was a friend of the Editor of a Spanish paper, which published reflections on the British, but that could not operate to his prejudice, as a libeller. The other was the author of two works, one a Hebrew grammar, and the other called "The Inquisition unmasked." This latter work, no doubt, was his crime. This was not the first time the Government of Gibraltar had given up persons who had fled for protection; on one occasion they had withheld a person. A baker at Cadiz, in the year 1801, was summoned before a magistrate, and he took the opportunity of committing murder: he stabbed the magistrate on the bench, and immediately fled to Gibraltar. A demand was made of him, but he was not given up. Mr. W. then stated, that Sir J. Duff had lent himself as an instrument to the Spanish Government on this occasion, for he called the masters of all the merchant vessels lying at Cadiz before him, and made them take an oath that no Spaniard was on board their ships; notwithstanding this case, one, named Estrada, escaped, and is now in London. He concluded by moving, &c.

Mr. Vansittart assured the House that Government had no interference with the proceedings of the Spanish Government in their recent conduct. He remembered that a question was put to Lord Castlereagh in the month of June last. In the July following, Lord Bathurst found that certain subjects of Spain had been delivered up. His Lordship wrote to the Governor of Gibraltar, desiring that whatever communications might have passed between Gen. Smith and the Commandant at Cadiz, should be transmitted home. The letter of Lord Bathurst desired, that, for the future, no person should be delivered up without first consulting the Ambassador at Madrid.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Dec. 28, 1814.

Peace is our dear delight. Were it possible so far to suspend the conviction arising from history, we could willingly flatter ourselves, that Peace should triumph over all the earth; and take up her abode, not again to be banished. We cannot, in this instance, believe against conviction, and we acknowledge an anxiety of no small force, till the result of those consultations, on which depends the lasting tranquillity of Europe, be publicly proclaimed. If any thing consequent on them, or attached to them, has induced the British Ministry to a hasty peace with America, we are heartily sorry for the cause. As to the peace itself, we must wait till the terms of the treaty be known: if they prove just and honourable, the pact will be lasting; if hard on either side, an opportunity of renewing the quarrel will soon occur.

That America will, ere long, divide into three separate States, is a prevailing opinion, and receives countenance from recent events in that country; we conjecture that it coincides with Mr. Madison's own foresight. The Northern, (or as they are also called, the Eastern) States of the Union have protested against the war of America against Britain in the strongest terms, from its very beginning, and before it began. They refused to let their militia go out of their own province to invade Canada; and they ought, in consistence with their principles, to have resolved against the building of ships of war, and privateers in their ports. This they did not resolve; but finding themselves left without protection from the General Government, they determined on calling a *Separate Congress*, to meet on the 12th day of December. Of course, we cannot yet know whether it did meet; whether it were well or ill attended: or what steps it has taken.

If this Congress should continue its sittings; if it should resolve to meet yearly; if the people should obey its injunctions; then is the separation of the States east of the Hudson river, including New York, effected. Should this not take place, to its full extent, yet the example is set; the feeling is brought into exercise, and on the next opportunity, the plan will be realized. These States will not long suffer themselves to be out-voted in the General Congress, by the Southern States, on every question, without resorting to some vindictive measure. The business will do itself, sooner or later.

From that danger, perhaps Mr. Madison has escaped for the present.

The following is the plan of the New American Budget:

AMERICAN BUDGET.

Estimate of the Amount of the proposed Increase, and of the New Duties.

	dollars.
50 per cent. on the direct tax	1,500,000
Addition duty on distilled spirits	3,000,000
100 per cent. on the present auction duties	150,000
50 per cent. on postage	250,000
Manufactured tobacco and snuff, 10,000,000lb. averaged at 4 cents	400,000
Candles of tallow 6,000,000lb. at 2 cents	120,000
Spermaceti and white wax 400,000lb. at 10 cents	40,000
Hats—on beaver 1 dollar, castors 75 cents. and rorums 25 cents. payable by manufacturers	600,000
Cotton yarn, spun by aid of machinery, worked by steam or water, 400,000 spindles, at 25 cents.	100,000
Leather—sole, seats, harness, calf, horse and hog, kid and seal skin, 18,000,000lb. averaged at 3 cents.	540,000
Goat and sheep skins, tanned with sumach, or otherwise, to resemble Spanish leather, at 50 cents. the dozen, and all other skins tanned or dressed with alum, averaged at 5 cents. per lb.	60,000
Iron, 300,000 tons of pig, at 1 dollar	300,000
100 000 tons of castings, at 1 dollar 50 cents.	150,000
100,000 tons of bar, rolled and slit, at 1 dollar	100,000
On beer, ale, and porter, 6,000,000 gallons, at 1 cent.	60,000
Furniture-tax, excluding beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, carpets, and curtains of domestic manufacture, and family pictures, and excluding also from the operation of the tax, every person whose furniture, exclusive of the above articles, does not amount to 200 dollars. The estimate is made on a supposition that the United States contains 300,000 families.	
Families exempt, as possessing less than 200 dollars' worth of furniture, 259,000.	

Possessing between
dollars.

200 & 400	300,000 at	1	300,000
400 & 500	100,000 at	150	150,000
600 & 1000	75,000 at	3	225,000
1000 & 1500	25,000 at	6	150,000
1500 & 2000	15,000 at	10	150,000
2000 & 3000	10,000 at	17	170,000
3000 & 4000	10,000 at	28	280,000
4000 & 6000	10,000 at	45	450,000
6000 & 9000	5,000 at	75	375,000
Above 9000	1,000 at	100	10,000
Boots, white top, and full dress military boots, 100,000 pair, at 75 cents.			75,000
Other boots or bootees, not less than 5 dollars in value, and not exceeding 8,500,000 pair, at 25 cents.			125,000
Fine shoes, above the value of 175, at 10 cents.			100,000
Plated harness in the hands of the owner, 50,000 pair, at 2 dollars.			100,000
On the manufacture of paper: on vats exclusively employed in making white paper, 50 dol- lars; on vats employed in mak- ing part white and part brown, 30 dollars; on vats ex- clusively employed in making brown paper, 15 dollars, 2000 vats averaged.			30,000
On nails made by the aid of ma- chinery, 20,000,000 lb. at 1 cent.			200,000
On saddles under 10 dollars value 50 cents; over 10 and under 15, 75 cents; and above the value of 15 dollars, 1 dollar.			100,000
On bridles of less value than 2 dollars, 10 cents; 2 and under 5, 20 cents; 5 and under 10, 40 cents; above 10 dollars, 1 dollar.			100,000
Pleasure horses, kept exclusively for the saddle, 1 dollar; horses kept exclusively for the car- riage, 1 50.			150,000
Gold watches, 250,000, at 2 dolls.			500,000
Silver watches, 250,000, at 1 dol.			250,000
Playing cards, 400,000 packs, at 25 cents.			100,000
Lotteries a per cent. on the amount.			50,000
			11,635,000
Add the revenue of 1815, as es- timated by the Secretary of the Treasury.			10,800,000
Makes for 1815, a revenue of dollars			22,435,000

If we rightly understand, America will lose her trade to Spanish America, and to the British East Indies, to say nothing of the Carrying Trade; besides having raised a formidable rivalry to some of her principal articles of export. Such have been American politics!

But, the worst of all on the part of America, is the indelible INFAMY of having been the tool and prostitute of Buonaparte. This never can be forgot: it will rankle for years to come; and the consequence of this corruption in the President, will be felt for generations.

This is all the notice we take of this pacification. We are of opinion, that there are *private articles*; the complexion of which should be well understood, to guide our judgment.

It passes for certain, that Spanish North America, i.e. Mexico, with its dependencies, has proclaimed its entire separation from Old Spain: thus are the predictions of those who foretold the consequences of supporting the Anglo-American insurgents, by Spain, completely verified.

That Spain of all European Monarchies possessing colonies, should countenance colonial insurgence, and even maintain a war in their favour against their mother country, was then thought impolitic in the highest degree; and no less than *felo de se*. Time has shewn, that the desire of crushing Britain and her power, has recoiled on the heads of those who indulged it, with tenfold vengeance. The revolution in America prepared the revolution in France; and now Spain feels consequences from which she may extricate herself,—how she can;—and, if she can.

No force to be sent by Spain will avail her. The country to be subdued is too extensive. Negotiation will be equally infructuous; the parties to be treated with are too numerous. The example, moreover, is too attractive not to be followed by other provinces; and thus the power of Spanish influence is reduced to a nullity. We wait events; but augur little relief to the Spanish monarch from any steps he can take.

What effect will this have on the value of the precious metals in Europe?—We conjecture, that gold will continue to obtain a premium over silver; and we should not be surprised to find that silver became tolerably plentiful, perhaps abundant: but gold scarce, and even much dearer than ever.

There is great probability that trade across the Atlantic will now take a new course. It can hardly be supposed that these new states will study their own in-

terest so little as to receive by a circuitous channel what they can receive direct.—They have ever since the American embargo dealt directly with our West India Islands: will they now change this intercourse, and renew that with the North Americans, by whose agency they obtained European goods? We suppose they will not. Certainly the supply through Old Spain is closed. On the whole, therefore, we conclude that this market is open directly to British speculation; and hereafter will prove to be immense.

If we turn our eyes to Europe, it presents the complete fulfilment of those anticipations of difficulties at the Vienna Congress, for which we had prepared our readers. The natural difficulties of the questions to be there discussed are so great, that the most consummate skill is required to meet them, with effect: to these must be added the artificial difficulties, raised to answer particular purposes, and by statesmen of no mean talents. Instead, therefore, of paying the slightest attention to the contradictory rumours of the day, or of conjecturing the state of these extremely delicate as well as important negotiations, we sympathize with those involved in such troublesome intricacies; and prolong our patience with our very best wishes.

According to our expectation, and certainly in complete accord with our wishes, the principles of the British Constitution appear to be gaining ground, as rapidly as could be expected. The States of Hanover have met, in one body, and have been addressed on the part of the Prince Regent, by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, in a style not unlike that which is employed in addressing the British Parliament—save and except certain complimentary turns of phrase, which as betokening goodwill, and tending to conciliate a corresponding return of politeness, is proper and political enough. We trust, that the people will be all the better for this change in the legislative part of their government.

Baden has given notice of an intention to follow the example; and this we think is credible. If report may be believed, a score of minor States have resolved not to be out of the fashion; and they too, will establish popular assemblies. This is favourable to liberty, generally: favourable to the elevation of the popular mind; man becomes more important; while his Sovereign, if the thing be well managed, gains in dignity and affection.

We could wish that similar assemblies were universal: not that we think every thing right, that is done by a popular assembly; far from it. It passes for certain,

for instance, that the Constitution formed for Spain, by the Cortes, was impracticable, in that country; and our readers will do us the justice to recollect that we rarely praised that body without reserve. It was the best machine that could be moved at the time; and the King of Spain is greatly indebted to it: but, it was, as might be expected; a heterogeneous convention of men not used to public business.

Adropos of the King of Spain: he still continues to arrest his subjects; and to give his confidence, as we suppose, capriciously. He has certainly lost Mexico, and the Mines; if he does not very carefully conduct himself, greater losses still await him. We should be sorry to form an unjust judgment of his actions: it is what we accuse him of:—but, certainly, his conduct appears strange enough to us, at this distance from the scene of things.

FRANCE would lose all she has gained, speaking of respect among the Powers of Europe, if the giddy counsels of some among her *bouillante jeunesse* were followed. The steadiness of her King, has effected much, and is gradually effecting more. He has given the place of War Minister to Soult; who was, beyond question, the best manager of all Buonaparte's Generals, while he administered the military concerns, not of his army only, then lying before Cadiz, but of the provinces which that army had over-run. This is thought to strengthen the King's interest essentially. A proposal for transferring the latent claims of Emigrants, on their landed property sold, to the national funds, made by another soldier, appears also likely to quiet apprehensions among those who had purchased such property. It will not replace what the emigrants have lost; but it will greatly exceed what they could possibly have expected a twelvemonth ago.

The commerce, the manufactures of France engage much attention of the Legislative Body, and consequently of the King. It is honourable that this should be the case. We learn, for fact, from artisans of our own country who have been over, and have enquired, that there are scarcely any such persons as good workmen to be met with in any branch of business in France. A few old standards remain—past labour: of those who are nominally their successors, few possess their skill: those who should maintain the reputation of their country for valuable articles, mostly—sleep in the broad bed of honour!

France has fitted out squadrons to take possession of the distant settlements, forming part of her empire under the treaty of

peace. We hear no more of her naval achievements.

HOLLAND is doing the same: but Holland is forwarder in her naval concerns, in proportion to her power, than France is. Holland will, most probably, be the first to establish her commerce, and to recover her *lost ground* by sea. As to her intentions by land, they hang, as we conjecture, on the thread of contingencies: what she wishes, is clear; what she can accomplish, *per se*, is nothing vast;—and since she depends on others for much; she can adopt scarcely any other motto, in this respect, than “uncertainty.”

NORWAY appears to be definitively united to Sweden: the Diet is dissolved, after reciprocal compliments and speeches made between that body and the Crown Prince, on the behalf of the king of Sweden. It becomes subject to that Sovereign, not as a conquered country, but as an annexed kingdom, preserving its own rights and customs: the people will probably be quite as well off as before: for Denmark rarely did Norway justice.

The King of DENMARK diligently attends at Vienna, in hopes of compensation: compliments, no doubt, he will receive; but as to substantial compensation—we doubt the influence of his character, and his not yet forgotten past conduct.

The OTTOMANS—who think of them?—Every body at Vienna.

Russia, and Prussia, and Austria, are the powers on which changes are perpetually rung concerning Poland, and Saxony, and Italy. As all the world of politicians make these powers the theme of their up-rising and down-sitting,—we shall say nothing about them at present.

ITALY! right!—that is to say—perhaps, and possibly. The Pope we hope is somewhat cooler than he has been. As to Murat, being near to Vesuvius, he has our free leave to be as hot as he pleases.

At home, the parliament being in recess, many are the petitions moving against the Property Tax, commonly called the Income Tax. We are afraid that very arbitrary proceedings have taken place under this tax: but if such were rendered impossible, it might be a fair question to be put in some places, whether they would prefer a six month's continuance of this tax, to raise about *seven millions*, and then to cease, or a perpetual tax to attend them and their posterity for ever? The notion is general that government will have immense arrears to wind up, *supposing peace to continue*: hence the news of peace with America has not raised the funds:—*what else can there be in the wind?*—say our deep and devoted politicians.

STATE OF TRADE.

December 27, 1814.

Whatever we had prepared for our monthly report, on the state of trade, is no longer applicable to existing circumstances, and therefore must be waived, and the article re-composed; there is always just before Christmas, and the close of the year, a kind of heaviness, which if it does not amount to stagnation, in the market, is rendered such, by the intervention of a cold, or a stormy day, a bleak east wind, or other cause which keeps at home those who have no urgent business abroad.

This has been augmented gradually, as the time supposed to be prefixed by orders from the American Government to its negotiators at Ghent, drew near. For it became a pretty general feeling that those Commissioners were directed to bring their business to a close, *before Christmas day*. Accordingly they signed a treaty late in the day of Saturday the 24th of December.

They had not kept their secret beyond the ken of speculators. Peace Policies had been hazarded all the month; at first thirty guineas to receive a hundred if peace were signed before Christmas, then fifty guineas, then seventy-five; but some had the grace to extend the time to the first of January. These hazardous speculations have been immense; in fact, to an unprecedented extent.

This peace will greatly affect the commercial interests of both countries. The value of shipping will decline—Freight will be lower; to the West Indies especially:—consequently the produce of the islands will come cheaper to market. The prices will continue, however, to depend on the demand. Sugar from the English islands never was in much demand in America: rum and molasses found a good market there. The islands received great supplies of woods, staves, and lumber. These they lately had received from Nova Scotia and Canada: those colonists therefore will feel the difference, unless strong measures be taken in their favour, the Canadians especially.

Coffee must depend for price on the relative value it bears in the markets of Europe: it will, however, be much cheaper here, than it has been of late: peace freight, peace insurance, peace wages, peace charges, will conduce to this: but, what will be the supply? On this opinions differ; and some suppose, that it will go near to put the policy of abolishing the slave trade—while France retains it, for a time,—to the test of unquestionable experience.

The Cotton Trade will as to its mass again revert to America; at least for a time; but as there are cottons to be obtained of superior qualities from our own dominions, they may fairly expect to meet with a protecting patronage. Why should not the cotton produced at the Mauritius, now a British settlement, equal that from the island of Bourbon, its neighbour?—And why, in that case, should it not take precedence of whatever America can furnish? We venture to say—that ought to be the case.

Tobacco the Americans will keep in their own hands, as a staple article: at present, there is no stock of it in this country: it will therefore feel no great depression till a fresh supply comes in:—but, that will be bought, as well as sold, accordingly.

Has there ever been satisfactory reasons alledged, why Tobacco, equal to any, cannot be grown in our own colonies? Are not the lands in some of our islands, or in some of our extensive grounds on the continent of America, in the warmer latitudes, capable of producing it in perfection? Whence do the Spaniards, the Portuguese, &c. get their supply? If this be really a necessary to our people, why allow the monopoly of it to America?

Leaving these speculations, which are but a slight specimen of those which agitate the various commercial establishments and coffee-houses in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, it is our duty to state, that most of the prices of American articles, especially, in our tables this month, must be taken as NOMINAL. The change is sudden, and extensive: it may prove to be great; but for full information, on this we must wait. Buying and selling to-day is not what it was a week ago.

SUGARS. There has been but little business done in sugars for many days past; so little, indeed, that the principal holders (or their brokers) had agreed not to shew any Muscovado sugars during the week. This branch of commerce, therefore, may be considered as suspended. The refined market has given way, and that considerably; say from 3s. to 5s. The supply is more equal than it was; the refiners working freely, bring molasses in plentiful supply to market. Foreign Sugars—neither order, nor movement.

COFFEE would find a very extensive vent, if the prices would give way. The holders design that they shall not: therefore, though there are considerable orders in town, as is shrewdly suspected, the article hangs heavily on hand. This suspicion, which some enlarge into knowledge, counteracts the intention of those who wish

to conceal the extent of those orders, on which they really might do business.

COTTON. Not a bag sold, nor enquiry made for some days together: on Thursday last about 400 bags changed hands. Towards the end of the week, as the expected news of peace with America did not arrive, those who found themselves under the necessity of buying, bought: still, they bought no further than to supply their pressing wants. This week all is a blank. It is useless to extend this article: all is uncertain.

RUM is also nominal. There was a demand for Rum, understood to be for the service of Government; but that was for Leeward Islands: Jamaica was heavy.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW will also feel the late event. The higher prices of Hemp, at the beginning of last week, could not be realized at the close of the week. In Flax, little doing. Tallow has advanced, on account of the winter season.

PROVISIONS had effected a few sales of Irish beef; prime pork meets with fair offers, when offers are made, at all; but in general there is no disposition to purchase. The apparent advance of severe weather, last week, caused some briskness in the Butter Market: the weather having changed this expectation changes with it.

Bankrupts and Certificatees, in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Nov. 15.

Blackwell and Needham, of the Crescent, Minories, merchants.
Hodgsons and Key, Workington, Cumberland, bankers.

BANKRUPTS.

Bevan T. Oakhampton, Devonshire, silversmith. *Sols.* Austice and Co. Inner Temple.
Blackwell and Needham, of the Crescent, Minories, merchants. *Sol.* Hurd, Temple.
Bigg T. Milton next Sittingbourne, Kent, butcher. *Sol.* Brace, Temple.
Cooper H. Crawford-street, Marylebone, apothecary. *Sol.* Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.
Colgreave T. Great Faringdon, Berkshire, cheese factor. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Clark S. Commercial Road, Middlesex, hoop bender. *Sol.* Coates, Paul-street, Finsbury square.
Harris E. Bristol, carpenter. *Sols.* Rossers, Bartlett's Buildings.
Hale J. Bristol, carpenter. *Sols.* Whitcombe and Co. Serjeant's Inn.
Hague J. Narrow-street, Limehouse, wine merchant. *Sols.* Parther and Co. Fenchurch street.
Lovegrove J. late of Horsemonger-lane, Newington, rod merchant. *Sol.* Kiss, Earl-street, Blackfriars.
Wood R. Marton, Yorkshire, horse dealer. *Sols.* Freame and Co. Temple.

CERTIFICATEES Dec. 6.

E. Baker, Shefford, Bedfordshire, paper

maker.—M. and J. Barlow, of Bartholomew Close, stone masons.—W. Shepper, of Chelmsford, carrier.—O. May, of Salcote, Essex, miller.—J. May, of Dedham, Essex, maltster.—R. Witta, of Chatham-place, merchant.—A. Fulton, of Greenwich, ship-owner.—W. and T. Harst, of Portsea, contractors.—R. Hughes, of Liverpool, timber-merchant.—G. B. Rainhardt, of Wakefield, druggist.—A. and C. Sheath, of Boston, bankers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—Nov. 19.
M'Kinrott, late of Tortola, merchant.
Moss D. Ratcliffe Highway, linen-drapeer.
Moore T. Liverpool, merchant
Spiring W. Bristol, nurseryman.

BANKRUPTS.

Aylmer T. Wexham, Norfolk, hay dealer. *Sol.* Haynes, Fenchurch-street.
Brown T. Bristol, maltster. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.
Brown S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, publican. *Sol.* Flexney, Gray's Inn-square.
Cotton R. King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warford-court, Throgmorton-street
Clarke T. Broker's-row, Drury-lane, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Richardson, Clement's Inn.
Dudsford T. L. St. Mary Axe, merchant. *Sol.* Beauet, Tokenhouse-yard.
Harris J. Newgate-street, printseller. *Sol.* Panton, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.
Johnson B. Norwich, grocer. *Sols.* Foster and Co. Norwich.
Lawrence S. Camden Town, grocer. *Sol.* Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.
Mainwarings and Chatteris, Cornhill, bankers. *Sols.* Gale and Son, Bedford-row.
Matthews M. Neath, Glamorganshire, ironmonger. *Sol.* Scott, St. Mildred's-court.
Malaine and Neris, Crown-street, Soho, working jeweller. *Sol.* Ponkin, Dean-street, Soho.
Old W. Sun-street, Finsbury-square, haberdasher. *Sols.* Hall and Co. Salters' Hall, Cannon-street.
Peirson T. Star-court, Bread-street, factor. *Sols.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.
Pearson J. Warwick-street, Spring-gardens, merchant. *Sol.* Nind, Throgmorton-street.
Salmon T. Holborn, woollen-drapeer. *Sol.* Lindsey, Thomas's-street, Southwark.
Row J. Sunbury, Middlesex, plumber. *Sol.* Richardson, St. Clement's Inn.
Reed T. jun. Cross-street, Hatton-garden, china-seller. *Sol.* Patten, Hatton Garden.
Squire C. Furnival's Inn-court, printer. *Sols.* Russen and Co. Crown-court, Aldersgate-st.
Whitehead & Clarke, Basinghall-street, Blackwell-hall factors. *Sols.* Tomlinsons and Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.
Whitehead, Howard, and Haddock, Cateaton-street, bankers. *Sols.* Tomlinsons and Co. Copthall-court.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 10.

W. Tucker, jun. of South Crescent, Bedford-square, merchant.—W. Smith, Cheap-side, warehouseman.—J. Tills, late of Fen-

church-street, wine-merchant.—D. Trott, of Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, wine merchant.—W. J. M'Master, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, watch-manufacturer.—W. Martin, of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, cornfactor.—J. S. Payne and W. Watson, of Ironmonger-lane, warehousemen.—J. Slocombe, of Bristol, hatter.—T. Pownall, of Heaton Norris, Manchester, spirit merchant.—T. Storey, Bishop Wearmouth, ship owner.—W. Wilson, late of the Kent-road, bricklayer.—S. Field, of Reigate, Surrey, dealer.—J. Rivett, late of the New Kent-road, builder.

BANKRUPT.—Nov. 22.

Abell G. High Holborn, woollen draper. *Sols.* Gale and Son, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.
Bird J. S. Liverpool, wholesale grocer. *Sols.* Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.
Bulpin F. Langport, Somersetshire, draper. *Sol.* Blake, Cooke's-court.
Batham J. Oldbury, Shropshire, engineer. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Barker and Cawthorn, Darby-street, Rosemary lane, brewers. *Sols.* Reardon and Co. Corbet-street, Gracechurch-street.
Burton J. Sheffield, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Duncan, Holborn-court.
Docus J. Bourn, Cambridgeshire, poulterer. *Sol.* Fairbanks, Seething-lane.
Dickens J. St. Stephen's Hill, Staffordshire, cotton spinner. *Sols.* Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.
Higton J. Ashborne, Derbyshire, grocer. *Sol.* Barbor, Fetter-lane.
Jangford J. jun. Ashborne, Derbyshire, bookseller. *Sol.* Barbor, Fetter-lane.
Jones T. Womborne, Staffordshire, nail factor. *Sol.* Whitaker, Broad-court, Long-acre.
Jordan T. Cheltenham, stationer. *Sols.* Whitcombe and Co. Serjeant's Inn.
Lowe J. Charles Town, Lancashire, shoemaker. *Sol.* Milne and Co. Temple.
Mawson J. jun. Manchester, draper. *Sols.* Duckworth and Co. Manchester.
Parry J. jun. Hatfield-street, Goswell-street, rectifier of spirits. *Sol.* Charsley, Mark Lane.
Roberts J. Brackley, Northamptonshire, victualler. *Sol.* Aplin, Banbury.
Rowbotham J. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton manufacturer. *Sol.* Edge, Norfolk-street, Strand.
Spear W. Upper Thames-street, stationer. *Sols.* Kearsley and Co. Bishopsgate-street Within.
CERTIFICATES.—Dec. 13.
J. Eyre, of Broad-street, oilman.—G. Birket, of Kendall, Westmoreland, brandy-merchant.—J. Lindsey, of Paul-street, Finsbury-square, upholsterer.—W. Coe, of Cannon-street, cork cutter.—W. Moore, of Old-street, jeweller.—J. Ward, of Seacombe, Yorkshire, merchant.—R. S. Bennett, late of Houndsditch, hatter.—W. Tinker, jun. of South Crescent, near Bedford-square, merchant. J. Shoel, of Houndsditch, and J. Heald, of Cateaton-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Nov. 26.

Bond T. & J. Marton, Yorkshire, cotton-manufacturers.

Faulkner & Atkinsons', Crutched-friars, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

Blackburn J. Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, grocer. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.

Bird J. St. Martin's-lane, cheesemonger. *Sols.* Richardson and Co. New Inn.

Bentley W. Mile End-road, victualler. *Sol.* Allingham, St. John's Square.

Cooke H. Iping, Sussex, paper manufacturer. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Child R. Weeden Beck, Northamptonshire, innholder. *Sols.* Frowd and Co. Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Drake R. Teignmouth, ironmonger. *Sols.* Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.

Edge T. York-street, Westminster, engineer. *Sol.* Hughes, Dean-street, Fetter-lane.

Grant J. F. Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-square, merchant. *Sol.* Richardson, Clement's Inn.

Long C. High Hoyland, Yorkshire, surgeon. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.

Lane J. Edward-st. Cavendish-square, coach-maker. *Sol.* Upstone, Charles-street.

Ryan and O'Heyne, Pancras-lane, merchants. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Stanney E. of Gorton, Lancashire, joiner. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Whitebrook W. Little Moorfields, wine merchant, *Sol.* Pasmore, Warrford-court.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 14.

H. White, late of Drury-lane, apothecary.—H. Lambden, of Bristol, pin manufacturer.—G. Chadwin, of Brassington, Derbyshire, corn factor.—M. Collins, of the Old Change, warehouseman.—E. Spencer, of Billiter-lane, merchant.—J. Main, Northampton, ironmonger.—A. and E. Sheppard, of Bristol, hosiers.—J. Lycett, of Bedwardine, Worcestershire, glove manufacturer.—W. Gooch, of Canterbury, gunsmith.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. Nov. 29th.

Brett W. of the City of Norwich, liquor merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Adam J. Bath, baker. *Sol.* Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion-row.

Cowing and Catesby, Bedford-court, Bedford-street, Covent Garden, woollen draper. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.

Dobson S. Great Driffield, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.

Green J. Wood-street, Cheapside, merchant. *Sol.* Harvey, Cursitor-street.

Hetley W. Alwalton, Huntingdonshire, miller. *Sol.* Gaskell, Gray's Inn.

Jackson Messrs. Westbromwich, Staffordshire, steel and file manufacturers. *Sol.* Nicholls, Gray's Inn-square.

Jones G. Sedenup, Kent, merchant. *Sols.* Bassett, Nelson square; and Robins, Bloomsbury square.

Krumphaar G. F. Vale-place, Hammersmith, Patent Vinegar-maker. *Sols.* Gregsons, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Lister J. Netherton, Yorkshire, merchant. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.

Laugher Ann, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, coal merchant. *Sol.* Smart, Staple Inn, CERTIFICATES, Dec. 20.

T Burgess, of Tildesley Banks, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—J. Brenchley, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, distiller.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Dec. 3.
Smith J. of Bristol, cabinet maker.

BANKRUPTS.

Callow J. Birmingham, musical instrument maker. *Sol.* Hurd, Temple.

Eaton R. Nottingham, hosier. *Sols.* Lowless and Co. St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

Foreman J. Sheerness, carpenter. *Sols.* Debarry and Co. Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Knowlton C. Bristol, haberdasher. *Sols.* Rossers, Bartlett's-buildings.

Leigh J. of Burslem, Staffordshire, potter, *Sol.* Wilson, Temple.

Smith J. Chow Bent, machine maker. *Sols.* Duckworth and Co. Manchester.

Somers L. Heeneage-lane, Leadenhall-street, wholesale watch-dealer. *Sols.* Bennetts, George-street, Minories.

Sassum E. Finsbury-place, taylor. *Sols.* Hundleby and Co. Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 24.

J. Faulkner, Anne, W. and A. Atkinson, of Crutched Friars, merchants.—J. Janaway, of Parliament-street, draper.—M. Williams, late of North Shields, ship owner.—R. Charnock and J. Wright, late of Houghton, Lancashire, cotton spinners.—E. Watson, T. & G. Nelson, and G. Cooke, of Love-lane, hosiers.

BANKRUPTS.—Dec. 6.

Bellairs A. W. of Stamford, Lincolnshire, Bellairs J. of Derby, and Bellairs G. of Leicester, bankers.

Beale T. of Little Smeaton, Yorkshire, weld merchant. *Sol.* Blakeant, Sergeant's Inn.

Cherrington W. of Cludley, Shropshire, dealer. *Sols.* Benbow and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Cooke W. Millman's-row, Chelsea, chemist. *Sol.* Noy, Mincing-lane.

Holmes R. Buckland Monachorum, Devonshire, miller. *Sols.* Collet and Co. Chancery lane.

Hawkins J. U. Bermondsey, carpenter. *Sol.* Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yard.

Haydon T. Mitcham, Surrey, baker. *Sols.* Debarry and Co. Gate-st. Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Lorymer W. P. Newport, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant. *Sol.* Platt, New Boswell-court.

Robinson J. Stockport, Cheshire, cornfactor. *Sols.* Wright and Co. Temple.

Rangercroft J. Binfield, Berkshire, grazier. *Sol.* Ashfield, Mark-lane.

Rogers G. King's-row, Pimlico, bricklayer. *Sol.* Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.

Still H. T. Princes-street, Lambeth, dyer. *Sols.* Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.

White J. sen. Cirencester, cutler. *Sol.* Bevir, Cirencester.

CERTIFICATES—Dec. 27.

J. Beall, of Bull's Head-court, Newgate-

street, hardwareman.—S. Richards, of Manchester, innkeeper.—T. Underdown, late of Colyton, Devonshire, ironmonger.—J. Higgins, of Brewer-street, Golden-square, upholster.—J. D. Sparke, late of Honiton, Devonshire, slop-seller.—J. and J. Smith, of Bristol, cabinet makers.—A. Hamilton and D. Haliburton, of Oxford-street, linen-draper. C. Potter, of the Old Chesterfield Arms, public-house, Shepherd's Market.—J. R. Plum, late of Westminster, Road, cornfactor.

BANKRUPTS, Dec. 10th.

Ashby R. of the Poultry, engraver. *Sols.* Kearsley and Co. Bishopsgate-street Within.
Bolton W. Bury-street, St. James's. *Sols.* Richardson and Co. Bury-street.
Chapman J. Axbridge, Somersetshire, linen-draper. *Sols.* Dax and Son, Queen-square.
Gill W. Bury St. Edmunds, grocer. *Sols.* Blagrove and Co. Symond's Inn.
Hodgkinson and Leigh, Liverpool, merchants. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.
Heap J. Hepworth, Yorkshire, clothier. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.
Harrison A. Parliament-street, linen-draper. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.
Kelsey A. jun. Farcham, Southamptonshire, cornfactor. *Sol.* Briggs, Essex st. Strand.
Macmichael J. and W. and Getton T. Bridgworth, Salop, bankers. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton-buildings.
Pittard S. Southampton, shoemaker. *Sol.* Egerton, Clifford's Inn.
Sturge J. Clifton Wood, Bristol, professor of music. *Sols.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.
Smith S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, mealman. *Sol.* Bromley, Gray's Inn.
Still H. T. Princes-street, Lambeth, dyer. *Sols.* Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.
Shepley A. Newton, Chancery-lane, manufacturer. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
Wellington Messrs. Crown-street, Soho, opticians. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman-street.
Wright W. Uppingham, Rutlandshire, horse-dealer. *Sols.* Warren and Co. Uppingham.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 31.

W. Kent, of Merther, Kent, grocer. T. Collins, of Witney, blanket manufacturer.—P. Eaton, of Witton, Cheshire, timber-merchant.—W. Williams, late of North Shields, ship owner.—J. Ryde and J. Stewartson, late of Change Alley, bill broker.—S. Baylis, of Ledbury, Herefordshire, baker.—J. P. Acklam, of the Strand, silversmith.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Dec. 13.

Bellairs A. W. Welby C. C. E. and Bellairs G. Leicester, bankers.

BANKRUPTSP Dec. 13th.

Brown J. Sandford, Devonshire, farmer. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
Baxter R. Talbot Inn Yard, Borough, ironmonger. *Sol.* Humphrey's, Barnard's Inn.
Dillear W. Pickering, Yorkshire, horse dealer. Hicks, Gray's Inn.
Grimes G. Burton Crescent, Tavistock-square, merchant. *Sol.* Martindale, Gray's Inn.
Glover E. jun. Bitterswell, Leicestershire,

horse dealer. *Sol.* Gray, Tyson-place, Kingsland Road.

Newman A. Woodstock, Oxfordshire, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Ballachey & Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Pitt D. Fenchurch-street, hosier. *Sol.* Noy, Mincing-lane.

Povey P. Chester, victualler. *Sol.* Faulkner, Chester.

Spicer T. Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Frowd and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Swallow J. Bix, Oxfordshire, corn dealer. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 5.

R. Everall, of Charlbury, Oxfordshire, grocer.—T. Mingay, of West Smithfield, banker.—J. P. Carvich, of Southampton-row, Russell-square, merchant.—I. Farlow, of Northumberland-street, Strand, coal merchant.—R. Brown, of Worcester, glover.—G. D. Lillington, of Birmingham, commission agent.

SCOTLAND.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Campbell John, Ayr, cabinet maker.
Dick John, grain and cattle dealer, Sanguhar.
Dingwall Alexander, merchant, Lochmaddy Skye.
Elliot A. Scott, Leith, merchant.
Graham William, merchant, Leith.
Gallaway William, Edinburgh, merchant.
Jackson William, cattle dealer, St. Leonard's, near Edinburgh.
Johnston Alexander, Grassmarket, Edinburgh, merchant.
M'Dowall Messrs. Leith, merchants.
Maclean Kenneth, surgeon and druggist, Oban, Argyll.
Scougall and Brett, Leith, merchants.
White John and John, of Eskmills, paper-manufacturers.

IRELAND.

BANKRUPTS.

Browne N. Woodmount, dealer and chapman.
Cahill Richard, Dublin, merchant.
Cooke G. Fishamble-st. Dublin, grocer.
Gibson E. Beresford-st. Dublin, cornfactor.
Henry W. Belfast, wholesale woollen draper.
Honan M. Ennis, dealer and chapman.
Jones T. Eastace-st. Dublin, bookseller and auctioneer.
Johnson Messrs. Werburgh-st. Dublin, linen-draper.
Lodge F. and O. Dublin, hardware merchants.
M'Camond W. Belfast, cotton spinner.
M'Clurkhan, S. and G. Belfast, woollen drapers.
M'Kay W. Balbriggan, cotton manufacturer.
O'Reilly and Purfield, Pill-lane, Dublin, linen drapers.
Ogilby L. Gardner-st. Dublin, merchant.
O'Sullivan J. B. Cork, paper maker.
Roose D. C. Dublin, dealer in Exchange.
Simmons T. Bride-street, Dublin, linen draper.
Sullivan B. Cork, dealer and chapman.
Waterson H. Belfast, Antrim, writer.

CERTIFICATES.

Connell J. Dame-st. Dublin, woollen draper.
O'Brien Morough, Dublin, woollen draper.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	1 o'clock Night.	Height of Barome. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Baromet.
Nov. 21	37	39	30	29.62	15 Fair
22	26	35	30	.70	18 Fair
23	27	40	36	.72	0 Foggy
24	29	38	40	.80	0 Foggy
25	47	50	49	.50	0 S. Rain
26	46	48	45	.62	15 Fair
27	36	45	40	.72	16 Fair
28	37	44	41	.53	10 Cloudy
29	46	48	42	.49	10 Cloudy
30	40	46	40	.51	14 Fair
Dec 1	37	44	41	.68	16 Fair
2	37	39	33	.86	7 Cloudy
3	32	33	30	.89	0 Foggy
4	40	43	40	.45	6 Fair
5	37	41	40	.65	0 Cloudy
6	36	39	37	30.02	11 Fair
7	38	43	43	29.70	0 Rain
8	47	47	51	.35	0 Rain
9	52	52	50	.50	0 Rain
10	33	40	54	.35	0 Rain
11	52	52	53	.50	0 Rain
12	53	56	55	.70	0 Rain
13	55	55	53	.74	0 S. Rain
14	45	52	50	.72	9 Fair
15	54	55	50	.60	0 Rain
16	55	55	45	.45	0 Stormy
17	45	55	54	.80	12 Fair
18	55	56	50	.88	10 Fair
19	54	55	40	.82	14 Fair
20	37	44	35	30.08	11 Fair

*London Premiums of Insurance,
October 24.*

At 12 5s. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.
 At 1 g. Yrmouth, Hull, and Newcastle
 At 3 to 4 gs. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool. N. B. Uncertain on account of American Privateers in Irish and St. George's Channel: up to 7 gs.
 At 2 gs. to 6 gs. France; back 6 gs.
 At 0 to 9 gs. Gottenburgh. Home
 At 6 gs. Madeira, ret. 3. Home 10 gs.
 At 4 to 5 gs. East-India, Comp. ships.
 At 6 gs. Gibraltar, returns 2; Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home the same, ret. 2 gs. for convoy.
 At 5 gs. Leeward Islands, with convoy, returns 2 1/2 gs.
 Cape of Good Hope, Africa, Malaga, 10gs. r. 5gs.
 At 10 to 15 gs. Western Isles, home to 20 gs.
 At 6 gs. Jamaica, with convoy; return 3. Home 20 to 25 gs.
 At 8 gs. Brazil, home 10 gs.
 At 8 to 10 gs. East-Indies, out and home.
 Malta, Sicily, &c 8 gs. ret. 3.
 At 8 gs. Honduras, ret. 4.
 At 12 to 15gs. Canada, Newfoundland, ret. Home 20 gs. ret. 10 gs.
 Petersburg, Riga, &c. Stockholm, 60 gs. Home 60 gs.
 At 25 to 30 gs. Southern Whal Fishery out and home.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Nov. 12	.. 14,128 quarters average	68s	3 1/2d
19	.. 12,543	67s	8 1/2d
26	.. 12,007	68s	6 1/2d
Dec. 3	.. 10,809	67s	10 1/2d

FLOUR.

Nov. 12	.. 12,362 Sacks, average	68s	9 1/2d
19	.. 16,352	68s	8 1/2d
26	.. 18,985	68s	7 1/2d
Dec. 9	.. 14,878	64s	4 1/2d

POTATOES.

Ware 60s	—d	to	100s	—d
Midls. 50s	—d	to	60s	—d
Red	—s	—d	to	—s

ONIONS.

Per Bushel 6s	—d	to	7s	6d
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MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8 lb. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut	veal	pork	lam.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1814.					
Nov. 21	.. 5 8	6 0	8 0	7 4	0 0
28	.. 5 10	6 0	8 0	7 4	0 0
Dec. 12	.. 6 0	6 2	8 0	7 6	0 0
19	.. 6 4	6 6	8 0	7 6	0 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large	32 to 40 lbs. . .	144s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.		142s
Loaves, fine.		150s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs.		146s

COTTON TWIST.

Oct 24. Mule 1st quality, No. 40	4s. 3d.
—No. 120	9s. 0d.
—2d quality, No. 40	3s. 10d.
Discount—10 to 12 1/2 per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Nov. 21	.. 60s 0d to 00 0	52s 6d to 66 9
28	.. 61s 0d	00 0 56s 6d 66 9
Dec. 5	.. 57s 0d	65 6 56s 0d 66 0
12	.. 59s 0d	65 9 55s 3d 68 9

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 25d	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 22d	54lb. per doz. 36s
Crop hides for cut. 23d	Ditto 50 to 70. . 42s
Flat Ordinary .. 20d	Seals, Large. . . 9s.
SOAP; yellow, 98s; mottled 110s; curd 114s.	
CANDLES; per doz. 14s. 5d; moulds 11s. 6d.	

Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam, us.	34-4	Bilboa	40
Ditto at sight	34	Palermo, per oz.	125d.
Rotterdam	10-11	Leghorn	53 1/2
Hamb. us. 2	32	Genoa	49 1/2
Altona us. 2	32-1	Venice,	23-20
Paris, 1 d. d.	22-30	Naples	46
Ditto, 2 us.	22-50	Lisbon	68
Madrid	41	Oporto	67
Ditto eff.	43	Dublin	61
Cadiz,	40	Cork	7 1/2
Cadiz, eff.	43		
Agio Bank of Holland, 3 per cent.			

HAY and STRAW.

AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay	Straw.	Clover.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Nov. 26	.. 5 0 0	1 16 0	6 10 0
Dec. 3	.. 5 0 0	1 16 0	6 10 0
10	.. 5 0 0	1 16 0	6 10 0
17	.. 5 0 0	1 16 0	6 6 0

PRICES CURRENT, Dec. 24th, 1814.

Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock,
Fire-Office Shares, &c. Dec. 24.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	3	16	0	0	0	0
Ditto pearl	4	2	0	4	10	0
Barilla	1	8	0	1	10	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	5	4	0	5	6
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	6	0	0	6	6
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	16	0	0	19	0	0
Cochineal, garb. bond. lb.	1	17	0	1	18	0
Ditto, East-India	0	5	6	0	6	6
Coffee, fine bond	5	7	0	5	10	0
Ditto ordinary	3	13	0	3	17	0
Cotton Wool, Sarinam, lb.	0	2	8	0	2	10
Ditto Jamaica	0	2	1	0	2	4
Ditto Smyrna	0	2	4	0	2	9
Ditto East-India	0	1	4	0	1	6
Currants, Zant	5	4	0	5	5	0
Elephants' Teeth	27	0	0	31	0	0
Scrivellos	18	0	0	20	0	0
Flax, Riga	ton	95	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	73	0	0	75	0	0
Galls, Turkey	cwt.	13	0	14	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	11	0	4	1
Ditto, English	0	13	6	0	14	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	8	0	0	9	0	0
Hemp, Riga,	ton	60	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	50	0	0	56	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	12	0	0	12	6
Ditto East-India	0	7	6	0	12	1
Iron, British bars .. ton	14	10	0	15	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.n.b.	23	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Norway	14	0	0	16	10	0
Lead in pigs	fod	29	0	0	30	0
Ditto red	ton	30	0	0	31	0
Lead white	ton	44	0	0	45	0
Logwood chips	ton	13	0	0	14	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	5	16	0	6	0	0
Mahogany	ft.	0	1	4	0	1
Oil, Lucca	24 gal.	18	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	68	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale	36	0	0	41	0	0
Ditto Florence, chest	2	18	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm	cwt.	0	18	6	0	0
Raisins, bloom	cwt.	5	0	0	0	0
Rice, Carolina	3	10	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	6	4	0	6	6
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	7	0	0	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	4	15	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	14	0	3	0	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	11	0	1	13	0
Tallow, Russia, white	4	7	0	0	0	0
Ditto	4	6	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	17	6	0	0	0
Tin in blocks	cwt.	8	0	0	8	6
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	1	6	0	0	0
Ditto Virginia	0	2	0	0	2	7
Wax, Guinea	cwt.	8	10	0	9	0
Whale-fins (Green.) ton	86	0	0	0	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	62	0	0	64	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	55	0	0	63	0	0
Ditto Madeira	30	0	0	75	0	0
Ditto Vidonia	72	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Calceavella	72	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	butt	45	0	68	0	0
Ditto Mountain	27	0	0	35	0	0
Ditto Claret	hogs	20	0	70	0	0

Canals. £. s. £. s.

Andover	85	—	82	—
Birmingham	690	—	695	—
Chesterfield	100	—	—	—
Crinan	1	1	—	—
Dudley	45	—	45	10
Grand Junction	210	—	211	—
Grand Union	92	—	—	—
— Surry	60	10	—	—
Ditto (optional loan)	10	Dt.	—	—
Grand Western	54	Dt.	—	—
Huddersfield	14	10	—	—
Lancaster	19	10	—	—
Lerds and Liverpool	208	—	—	—
Ditto (new)	167	—	—	—
Leicester and Northamp- ton, or Old Union	130	—	—	—
Moumouthshire	160	—	—	—
Montgomery	83	—	—	—
Shropshire	78	—	—	—
Stratford	26	10	—	—
Stroudwater	232	—	—	—
Swansea	175	—	—	—

Docks.

East India	£8.	128	—	130	—
East Country	45	—	—	—	—
London	96	—	—	—	—
West India	154	—	—	—	—

Read.

Highgate Archway 50l. sh. ..	10	10	—	—	—
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Mines.

Butspill	10	—	11	—	—
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Insurance Companies.

Birmingham 1000l. sh. 100l. pd.	200	—	—	—	—
Eagle 50l. sh. 5l. pd.	2	2	—	—	—
Globe Div. 6l.	109	—	110	—	—
Hope	2	2	—	—	—
Imperial 500 sh. 50l. pd.	48	10	—	—	—
London Ship	20	10	—	—	—
Rock	2	11	—	—	—
Royal Exchange	258	—	—	—	—
Union Fire and Life 100l. sh. }	21	—	—	—	—
20l. pd.	—	—	—	—	—

Water Works.

Chelsea	12	5	—	—	—
East London	70	—	—	—	—
Grand Junction	35	—	—	—	—
Kent (old)	52	10	—	—	—
Portsmouth & Farington	21	—	—	—	—
West Middlesex	26	5	—	—	—

Bridges.

Strand 100l. sh. all pd.	—	—	20	10	—
Southwark Bridge	5	0	—	—	—
Ditto Annuities	10	—	—	—	—

Literary Institutions.

London 75 gs. sh.	42	—	—	—	—
Russell 25 gs.	18	—	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	13	—	—	—	—

Miscellaneous.

Auction Mart	29	—	—	—	—
London Commercial Sale }	50	—	—	—	—
Room	—	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company	20	—	—	—	—
London Flour Company	5	—	—	—	—

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 21st NOVEMBER to 20th DECEMBER, 1814.

1814.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto An- nuities.	Omanum. Dis.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Excheq. Bills.	Consols for Acc.
Nov.														
22	244½	63½	64½	79½	95½	—	15	15-16	—	3½	188	15p	4p	64½
23	244½	63½	64½	80	96	—	16	—	—	3½	188	15	4p	65
24	244½	63½	64½	80½	96½	—	16	1-10	—	3½	187½	15	4p	65½
25	244½	64	65	80½	96½	—	16	—	—	3½	—	17	5p	66
26	—	64½	64½	80½	96½	—	16	1-10	—	3½	—	17	5p	66½
28	—	64½	65	81	96½	—	16½	—	—	3½	—	17	5p	66½
29	249½	65½	66½	81½	97	—	16½	—	—	3½	—	17	5p	67
30	250	65½	66½	81½	97	—	16½	—	—	3½	—	18	5p	67
Dec.														
1	250	65½	66½	81½	97½	—	16½	—	—	3½	—	18	5p	66½
2	249½	65½	66½	81½	97	—	16½	—	—	3½	—	18	4p	67
3	—	65½	—	81½	97	—	16	5-10	—	3½	—	16	5p	66½
4	250½	65	—	82	97	—	16½	—	—	3½	—	17	5p	67
5	250½	65	—	82	97	—	16	3-10	—	3½	—	16	5p	66½
7	248	65½	—	82	97	—	16	3-10	—	3½	—	17	5p	66½
8	247½	64½	—	81	97	—	16½	—	—	3½	—	17	5p	66½
9	248	64½	—	81	97	—	16	3-10	—	3½	—	19	5p	66½
10	249½	65	—	82	97	—	16½	—	—	3½	—	19	4p	68
12	248½	65	—	82	97	—	16	—	—	3½	—	18	5p	67
13	249	65	—	82	97	—	16	—	—	3½	—	17	5p	67
14	—	65	—	82	97	—	16	—	—	3½	—	16	5p	67
15	250	65	—	82½	97	—	16	—	—	3½	—	16	3p	66½
16	249	65	—	82	97	—	16	—	—	3½	—	13	3p	66½
17	249½	65	—	82	97	—	16	—	—	3½	—	14	4p	67
19	—	65	—	82	97	—	16	—	—	3½	—	13	3p	66½
20	250½	65	—	82	97	—	16	—	—	3½	—	13	2p	66½

IRISH FUNDS.

Nov.	Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3½ per cent.	Government Stock, 3½ per cent.	Government De- benture 5 per cent.	Government Stock.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per cent.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per cent.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omanum.
10	—	78½	78½	100½	100½	—	—	78½	100	97½	—	—
12	—	—	78½	101	100	—	—	78½	100	—	—	—
17	—	78	78	101	100	1817	—	—	100	—	—	—
18	201½	78	78	101	101	—	—	78½	100½	—	—	—
Dec.												
1	—	77½	85	101	100½	1817	—	—	100½	96½	—	—
2	—	—	—	101½	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	78	—	101	101½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON. December 28.			AT NEW YORK No late Quotations.		
3 per cent.	51	52	—	—	—	—
Old 6 per cent.	90	—	—	—	—	—
New 6 per cent.	90	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana, 6 per cent.	95	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares.	85	86	—	—	—	—

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From October 23, to
November 21.

	5 per Cent. consols		Bank Actions	
Nov.	fr.	c.	fr.	c.
23	72	20	1182	50
25	72	30	1187	50
27	72	70	1188	75
29	72	30	1186	25
Dec.				
1	71	80	1181	25
3	71	50	1178	30
5	71	40	1178	25
7	71	35	1179	—
9	72	30	1188	—
11	72	90	1192	50